

The Flag, to my maternal grandmother, was virtually a member of the family, to be loved, revered and displayed on all patriotic holidays. During the Civil War she borrowed a suit from her brother, cropped her heavy hair, and, bolstered by a Flag, did recruiting for the Army. To her, Decoration Day was the outstanding event of the year, for not only did her husband march proudly with the Grand Army of the Republic; but, in those days, nearly every home flew its Flag, and the towns were a flutter with red, white, and blue. By a strange coincidence, she died on the morning of Decoration Day, and her last audible words were "Don't forget to put out the Flag!"



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MISS MABEL E. WINSLOW, *Editor*

MISS GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK  
*National Chairman*  
DAR Magazine Committee

MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ  
*National Chairman*  
DAR Magazine Advertising  
Committee

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## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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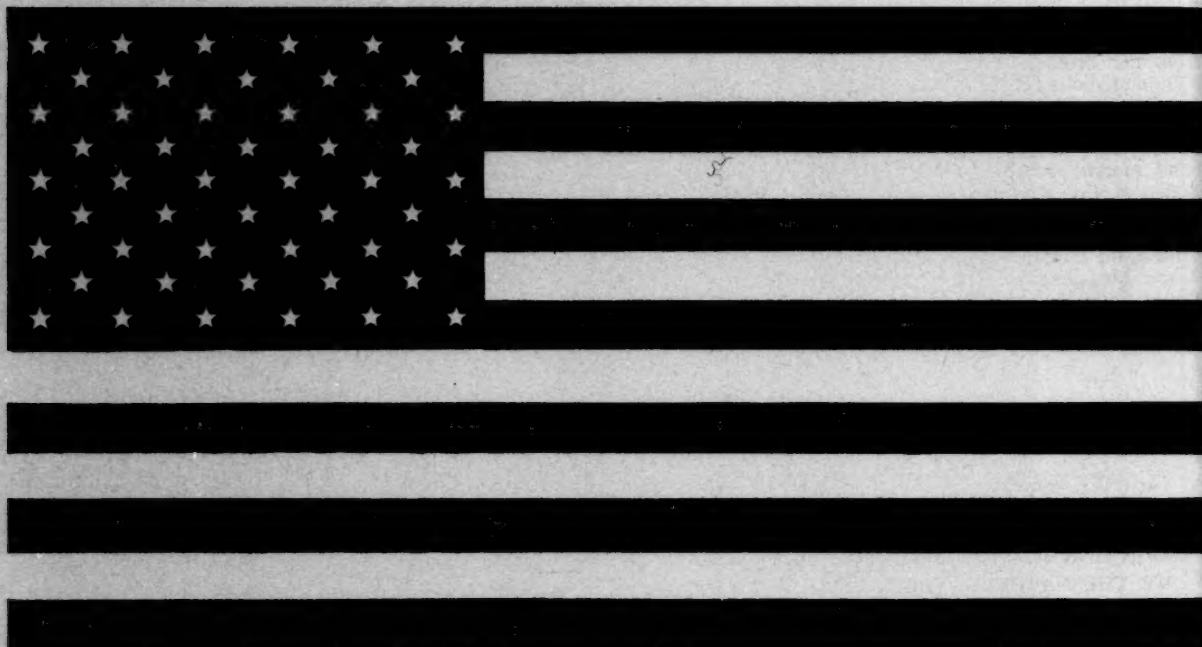
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# U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps



## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

*"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."*

### PROCLAMATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE 50TH STATE

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States by the act approved on March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4), accepted, ratified, and confirmed the constitution adopted by a vote of the people of Hawaii in an election held on November 7, 1950, and provided for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union on an equal footing with the other States upon compliance with certain procedural requirements specified in that act; and

WHEREAS it appears from the information before me that a majority of the legal votes cast at an election on June 27, 1959, were in favor of each of the propositions required to be submitted to the people of Hawaii by section 7 (b) of the act of March 18, 1959; and

WHEREAS it further appears from information before me that a general election was held on July 28, 1959, and that the returns of the general election were made and certified as provided in the act of March 18, 1959; and

WHEREAS the Governor of Hawaii has certified to me the results of the submission to the people of Hawaii of the three propositions set forth in section 7 (b) of the act of March 18, 1959, and the results of the general election; and WHEREAS I find and announce that the people of Hawaii have duly adopted the propositions required to be submitted to them by the act of March 18, 1959, and have duly elected the officers required to be elected by that act:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the procedural requirements imposed by the Congress on the State of Hawaii to entitle that State to admission into the Union have been complied with in all respects and that admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union on an equal footing with the other States of the Union is now accomplished.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

(SEAL)

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:  
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,  
Secretary of State.

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# The President General's Message



I AM WRITING my message to you from Honolulu, where I am visiting the State Society of our fiftieth State—Hawaii.

On this Memorial Day, May 30, it was an honor for me to be a guest of the United States Navy at memorial services at 9 o'clock in the morning, held on the platform that spans the sunken *USS Arizona* at Pearl Harbor. The ceremony, simple and brief, was most moving and impressive. For the National Society, I placed a wreath in tribute to those who were the first to die in World War II.

Within the sunken *USS Arizona* are the bodies of the 1,176 men who were the first to give their lives in the Second World War, yet they are the last to be given a suitable marker. It is hoped that by December 7, 1961, funds will have been secured by a congressional appropriation for the completion of an *Arizona* memorial. This memorial will be a reminder to us to keep strong and ready in our troubled world.

From Pearl Harbor I was taken to Punchbowl Crater, an extinct volcano, in the crater of which is the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific. Thirty-five hundred persons came to pay tribute to the 13,000 war dead buried here. I wish each one of you could attend these Memorial Day ceremonies.

Every grave was marked with an American Flag placed by Boy Scouts. Every grave was bedecked with flowers—leis made by the school children of Hawaii.

The program was timed so that at noon everyone stood erect and in silence as a United States Army bugler sounded the mournful notes of *Taps*. From the rim of the volcanic crater echoed the response of another bugler playing the same call. The Royal Hawaiian Band played *God Bless America*. Twenty-one cannon spewed forth orange plumes of fire, followed by puffs of white, billowy smoke. Then the huge American Flag was hoisted to full mast with the Royal Hawaiian Band playing our National Anthem.

Saturday morning, June 3, I fly to the mainland en route to the United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, to present the Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langlèy award given by our National Society for excellence in Aerodynamics at the Cadet Awards Ceremony on June 5, and then return to Washington on June 9 for the Executive Committee and National Board of Management meetings.

During my absence the programs of work, compiled by our National Officers and National Chairmen, have been received at National Headquarters and are being printed. In July the packets containing these letters will be sent to every chapter regent, that she and her chapter officers and chairmen may know the work to be accomplished by the chapters for the coming year. The letter from the National Chairman of the Program Committee with suggestions for chapter programs based on our national theme, *For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing*, has already been sent to every chapter regent. A special mailing will be sent in regard to the celebration of Constitution Week that you may begin now to make your plans.

I am wishing for you a happy and restful summer.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,  
President General, NSDAR.

# Our Day of Remembrance

By Lenamae French (Mrs. T. Earle) Stribling  
Chaplain General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Sunday preceding the opening session of Continental Congress is such a day for the Daughters of the American Revolution. This is the time set aside to give honor, praise, and thanksgiving for the past leaders of our Society and Nation. This is the day when we "thank God upon every remembrance of them," for we know that nothing is ended until it is forgotten and whatever is kept in memory will always endure and be real.

This day of remembrance, on April 16, 1961, began at 7:30 in the morning in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel, when 100 women gathered for the Chaplains' Breakfast. The presence of the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, added significance to an already important day. Mrs. White brought greetings to those attending the Congress, for which all were grateful, knowing how great are the demands on her time.

Appreciation for arranging the breakfast goes to the General Chairman, Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougale, a past State Chaplain of the District of Columbia, and her committee; Mrs. Dorothy Ragan, State Vice Regent and past State Chaplain of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Flavia Boyer,

State Chaplain of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Hugh Peterson of Georgia and Washington, a member of the Memorial Services Committee. Thanks also are due the many loyal Daughters who drove their cars to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon for the placing of the wreaths at the Tombs of the Unknowns and of George and Martha Washington.

Often times a little morning shower foretells a pleasant day, and just at the appointed time at the Arlington Amphitheater, the rain ceased and the sun shone forth gloriously. Mrs. White placed the wreath of white flowers at the Tomb of the Unknowns in memory of the men who gave the rich fruitage of their lives in meeting the challenge of the day, just as did those other brave souls of yesteryear. It was through their courage and sacrifice that the foundation of our Nation was laid and has been preserved.

At Mount Vernon, when those assembled stood in reverence before the tombs of the Man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and his Lady, the wreaths were placed in loving memory by Mrs. White. In these solemn

moments the calm and reassuring voice of the Father of our Country could almost be heard exhorting this country to union, harmony, and eternal vigilance. May we, like him, be able to rise above our difficulties, discouragements, and dangers which confront us in our struggle between truth and falsehood, liberty, and tyranny.

In Constitution Hall at 2:30 that afternoon, with quiet and grateful hearts, 3,652 beloved dead were remembered. Among those named were two honorary Presidents General, Mrs. Russell William Magna and Mrs. William H. Pouch, and two Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston and Mrs. Harper Donelson Sheppard. As the list of these loyal Daughters was read by the Chaplain General, a cross was filled with white flowers in remembrance of those who touched our lives and made them better. This cross of memorial flowers was taken to the Founders' Memorial Monument in the C Street garden; and Mrs. White, President General, paid tribute to those outstanding women, the Founders of the Society.

And so ended our Day of Remembrance with a prayer that the dream the Founders cherished will be fulfilled and that the leaders of today will dedicate themselves anew to a stewardship of the blessings enjoyed through their noble ideals.

## Special Motion on Preservation of Historic Sites

(Proposed by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, at the morning session of Continental Congress on Thursday, April 20. This motion was seconded by Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General, and adopted unanimously. Miss Carraway's statement introducing the motion is given below).

Too late for consideration by the Resolutions Committee, a matter of historical importance to all patriotic Americans has been called to our attention by Congressmen belonging to both political parties.

One-fourth of the historically-significant buildings in this country have been destroyed during the last twenty years.

By decision of two officials without public hearings, I am informed, the Houses of History fronting on Lafayette Square here, a veritable forecourt for the White House, are slated, unnecessarily and unwisely, for immediate removal to make way for a Federal court building.

Both Democratic and Republic Con-

gressmen are greatly concerned and have earnestly requested the aid and interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution, not only to help save the Dolly Madison House, the Benjamin Tayloe House, and other historical and cultural structures in the Nation's Capital but also to assist with passage of congressional legislation to provide for the publication of a compilation of historic sites throughout the country and for the preservation of antiquities of national significance in all parts of the United States.

From its beginning one of the main objectives of our National Society, as set forth in our Bylaws, has been "the protection of historical spots." Our members have long realized that from

"living history" we are much more apt to prove worthy of our rich heritage by working for better citizenship in the present and a greater Nation in the future.

Due largely to the DAR examples and teachings, citizens in general are at long last becoming increasingly interested in American History and the value of holding relics of past importance in trust for the generations to come.

Bills along these lines have been recently introduced and sponsored by Congressmen of both parties. In my judgment, they merit and deserve the careful study and active support of our members in their endeavors to stop the wanton destruction of historical, cultural, and architectural gems.

Accordingly, I move *That* the Daughters of the American Revolution be urged to write to the President of the United States and to their Congressmen registering support and interest in efforts to preserve historic sites and other symbols of our American heritage.

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# The Evolution of the United States Flag

By Pearl W. Norman,  
Regent, Lucy Holcombe Chapter, DCDAR

The Quartermaster Corps as required by law, produced the first 50-star banner, designed and made at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, and on Monday, July 4, 1960, the new *Old Glory*, by tradition, was raised atop Independence Hall by a Color Guard of United States Marines, two in Colonial soldier costume and two in dress blues; and this Continental Nation and its two sister outposts became as one. Approximately 3000 persons, including United States Senators Hugh Scott and Joseph S. Clark, with Senator Hiram Fong of Hawaii as speaker, attended the 2-hour exercise in Independence Square.

The seeds planted in 1776 by our Revolutionary Fathers have grown into the greatest stronghold of individual liberty human history has recorded, and with God's help we pray we will continue to go forward to meet the problems of this age, that America will work to destroy the foul cloud of atheistic communism, not by denunciation, but by the self-confident, gloriously inspired, stubborn, magnificent spirit of our forefathers in 1776.

May this generation, the one now growing to maturity, and the ones to follow never falter in their fight to preserve the American Dream.

The following historical information on the United States Flag was prepared at my request by Col. John D. Martz, Jr., and staff, Commanding Officer of the Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va., for publication in our DAR Magazine (see Frontispiece).

My objective is that it will serve to acquaint all of us, adults and children, with the wonderful story of the origin and evolution of our Flag, symbol of our Republic, and to free men everywhere it means honor, integrity, and faith in the Divine Power; it is our American history, it is our Constitution. We have a large group among us today who would replace our Constitution with a World Government conspiracy in which our Republic would be a small



Photograph used by permission of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, courtesy of John C. O'Brien.

U.S. Marines in Colonial soldier costume: Master Sgt. Oma D. Day and Gunnery Sgt. Wm. G. Snyder; dress blues, Master Sgt. Joseph D. Monaco and Sgt. Maj. Milton B. Gardner.

minority voice in a sea of totalitarian nations, shunting the Stars and Stripes to a secondary spot; that is why our educational system must be on guard to see that our children are taught American history. They will learn to prize their birthright more highly and treasure it more carefully.

How sure the bolt that justice wings;  
How weak the arms a traitor brings;  
How mighty they who steadfast stand for Freedom's flag and Freedom's land.

Bayard Taylor (1865).

My gratitude and appreciation to Colonel Martz and his staff for their cooperation; without it this brochure on our Stars and Stripes would be incomplete.

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

## ORIGIN AND DESIGN OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES\*

The Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 14, 1777, adopted a resolution which provided "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, on a blue field, representing a new constellation." This date fixes the annual observance of Flag Day. Most historians agreed that the first Flags had the 13 stars arranged in a circle.

Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. On January 13, 1794, Congress prescribed that after May 1, 1795, the Flag should have 15 stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be 15 stars, white in a blue field. Flags appearing after this date lacked uniformity in proportions and in the arrangement of the stars.

\* Corrected March 1961.



Subsequently five more States were admitted; and a joint resolution of Congress, adopted on April 4, 1818, provided that "from and after the fourth of July next, the Flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field." A second section provided: "That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July then next succeeding such admission."

This marked a return to 13 stripes and was the first Congressional order that the stripes shall be horizontal. Another important point in the 1818 resolution was the provision for adding stars on July fourth following the admission of new States.

There have been 27 star arrangements of the Flag since 1777. For more than a century there were wide variations in the arrangement of stars and in the sizes and proportions of the Flag. Sometimes the stars were in rows, sometimes in the outline of a great star, or an enlarged circle with one large star in the center. In some instances not all of the stars pointed upward.

Prior to admission of Alaska on January 3, 1959, and Hawaii on August 21, 1959, the States most recently admitted to the Union were New Mexico, January 6, 1912, and Arizona, February 14, 1912.

Prior to their admission, the Flag consisted of 13 red and white stripes and a blue field containing 46 stars. The stars were arranged in six rows. From the top, the first, third, fourth, and sixth rows had eight stars each; the second and fifth rows had seven stars each.

Under an act of Congress enacted in 1903, there had been constituted a Joint Army-Navy Board, consisting of eight members—four appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and four appointed by the Secretary of War. This Board was established for the purpose of conferring on various subjects of mutual interest to the two military services, and apparently it was maintained continuously with replacements. In 1912 the Board consisted of the following members: Admiral George Dewey (hero of the Battle of Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War), senior member; Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Rear Admiral Sidney Augustus Stan-

ton, Captain Templin Morris Potts, U.S.N.; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, and Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills.

On February 7, 1912, the Joint Army-Navy Board filed a report of recommendations for changing the design of the Flag from 46 to 48 stars. This report, signed by Admiral Dewey as senior member, was forwarded to the President. The report recommended that one star be added to each of the two rows, which theretofore had contained seven stars. This made up a blue field containing six rows of eight stars each. A blueprint of the proposed design was filed with the report. The recommendation was approved by President William Howard Taft on February 14, 1912.

On June 24, 1912, President Taft issued Executive Order No. 1556. This order prescribed the number of Flags for use by executive departments of the Government and the sizes of each. An additional provision stated that all Flags "Now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable but all manufactured or purchased for Government use after July 4, 1912, shall conform to the dimensions and proportions herein prescribed."

Prior to 1910, there were sixty-six (66) different sizes of Flags with varying proportions in use by Government agencies alone, and an almost infinite variety in civilian use. The executive order of 1912 limited the sizes for Governmental use to twelve. On May 29, 1916, Executive Order No. 2390, issued by President Woodrow Wilson, revised the 1912 order but retained the proportions of fly to hoist, and field to fly, as well as other proportions.

#### **Suggested Designs Received by the Army Quartermaster General**

After discussion of the possible admittance to the Union of Hawaii and Alaska began, the Heraldic Branch, Office of The Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, in Washington, D. C., received more than 2500 designs and proposals for changing the arrangement of stars should a new State or States be admitted. These proposals were transmitted to the Quartermaster General by the White House, Members of Congress, and other Government agencies which had received them

from artists, teachers, school children, farmers, and persons in many other walks of life.

The suggested designs ranged from straight rows of stars to fanciful arrangements. Some had the stars arranged in circles within circles. Others had the stars making up a large star. One design placed the stars so as to compose the initial letters, "U.S.A." Some of the proposed designs were made up of fabrics in completed flags; others were painted or drawn on paper or cardboard.

Many of the submitted designs were duplicates. For example, numerous persons proposed, for a 49-star flag, seven rows of seven stars each. All of the submitted designs were preserved in the Heraldic Branch, Office of The Quartermaster General, for future reference and consideration by the group or agency assigned responsibility for redesigning the Flag.

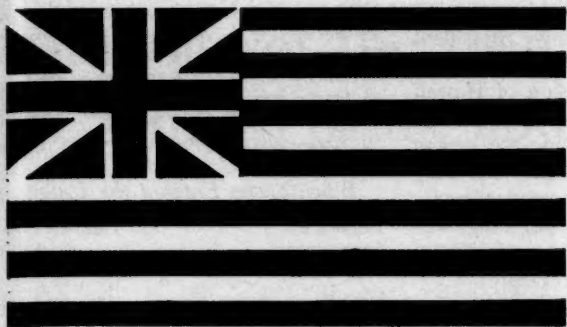
#### **Admission of Alaska**

On June 30, 1958, the Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Alaska as a State and stipulating the terms of admission. The act was signed by President Eisenhower on July 7, 1958. The terms of the act were approved by the voters of Alaska at a special election on August 26, 1958.

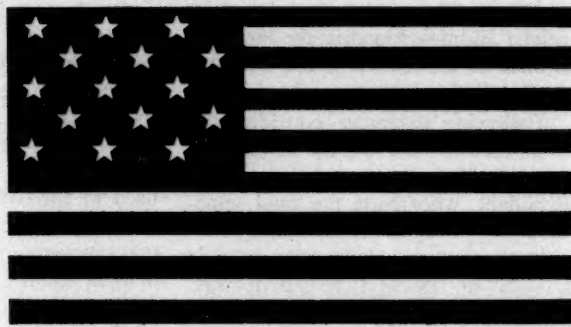
On September 27, 1958, President Eisenhower invited the following to constitute a committee to recommend to him the design for a 49-star Flag based on the admission of Alaska: the late Hon. John Foster Dulles, then Secretary of State; Hon. Neil M. McElroy, Secretary of Defense; Hon. Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. David E. Finley, Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts.

On November 25, 1958, the voters of Alaska elected two Senators and one Representative to serve in the U.S. Congress, as well as State and local officers.

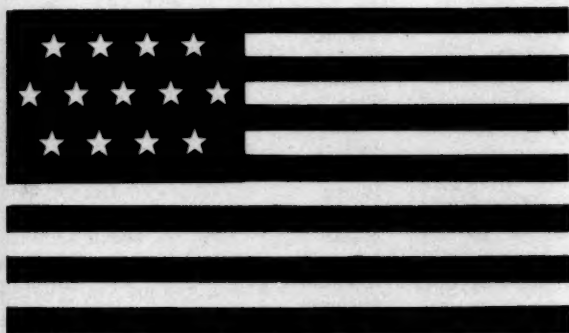
Representatives of the members of the President's Flag Committee held a number of meetings, during the course of which the committee was briefed on the history and background of the Flag of the United States by representatives of Major General A. T. McNamara, Quartermaster General of the Army. In these briefings, the committee was advised how previous changes in the Flag design were made, and the committee was shown the proposed designs for



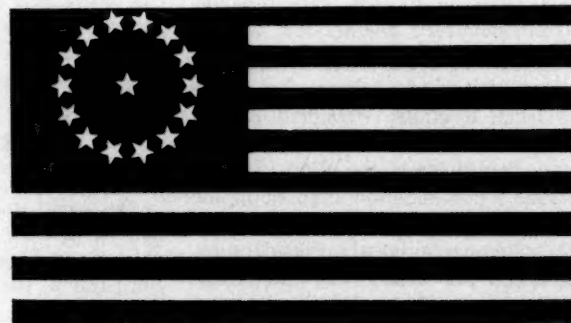
Grand Union, or Great Union, sometimes called the Cambridge Flag, because it was raised first over the Continental Army at Cambridge, Mass., in January, 1776.



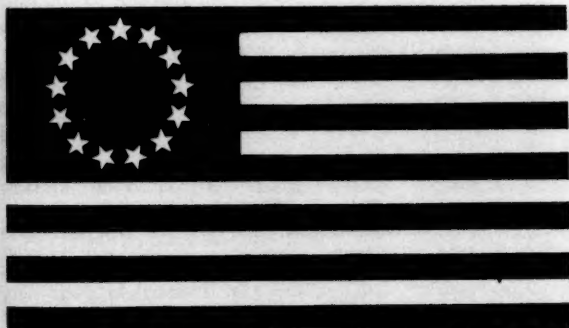
The second Flag of the United States, 1795-1818. This Flag was carried to the Pacific by the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-1806. It has gained more fame, however, by being the inspiration for Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner," as such a Flag flew over Fort McHenry on September 13-14, 1814.



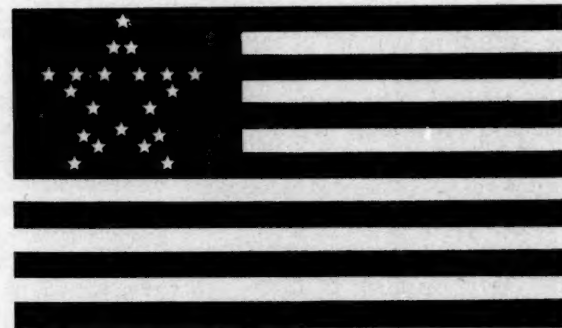
Flag of Fort Independence, Boston, Mass.



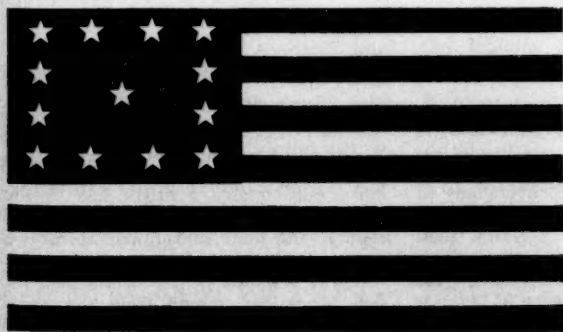
A Flag employed between 1795 and 1819. Like the Fort McHenry Flag, it had 15 stars and 15 stripes, recognizing admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union.



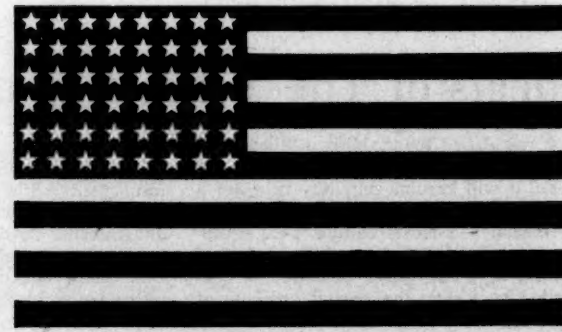
Popular "Betsy Ross" version of the United States Flag. Its design conforms with the Continental Congress Resolution of June 14, 1777.



When Mississippi, the 20th State, was admitted to the Union in 1817, this arrangement of 20 stars in the form of a star was designed. This was used in 1818-1819.



Another of the many Revolutionary Flags. This is known as the Yorktown Flag.



The version of the United States Flag used from the admission of Arizona in February, 1912, until 49 stars became necessary with admission of Alaska in January, 1959.

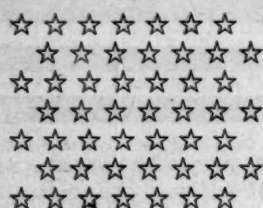


a 49-star Flag which had been received and developed in the Heraldic Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General.

Following extensive consideration of all factors involved, the Committee submitted its recommendations to the President, who made the final selection.

This committee was reconstituted to consider the design for the 50-star Flag and made recommendations on its design to the President, who made the final selection prior to admission of Hawaii to the Union. *As before, the various designs considered by the committee were developed by the Heraldic Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General.*

Following certification by the Governor of Alaska of the results of the Alaskan elections, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, on January 3, 1959, at a ceremony in the White House, issued a proclamation announcing the admission of Alaska to the Union. At the same ceremony the President announced his selection of the design for the new 49-star Flag and signed an Executive Order describing it. The Flag used at this ceremony, the first authorized 49-star Flag, was manufactured at the Army's Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. All of the existing proportions of the Flag and the arrangements of the stripes were retained. The design for the blue field was changed to provide for seven rows of seven stars each, with the rows of stars staggered as follows:



On August 21, 1959, in a similar White House ceremony, President Eisenhower signed a proclamation announcing the admission of Hawaii to the Union and issued Executive Order 10834 establishing the design of the 50-star Flag. Again the Flag used in the White House ceremony, the first authorized 50-star Flag, was manufactured at the Army's Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

The new 50-star design consists of five rows of six stars alternating with four rows of five stars, staggered as shown below:



As stated in the Executive Order, the 50-star Flag would not become the official Flag of the United States until July 4, 1960 and it was improper to display it as such before that date.

#### Number of Stars in the United States Flag, 1777 to Present

- 13 Stars—1777 to 1795
- 15 Stars—1795 to 1818
- 20 Stars—1818 to July 3, 1819
- 21 Stars—July 4, 1819 to July 3, 1820
- 23 Stars—July 4, 1820 to July 3, 1822
- 24 Stars—July 4, 1822 to July 3, 1836
- 25 Stars—July 4, 1836 to July 3, 1837
- 26 Stars—July 4, 1837 to July 3, 1845
- 27 Stars—July 4, 1845 to July 3, 1846
- 28 Stars—July 4, 1846 to July 3, 1847
- 29 Stars—July 4, 1847 to July 3, 1848
- 30 Stars—July 4, 1848 to July 3, 1851
- 31 Stars—July 4, 1851 to July 3, 1858
- 32 Stars—July 4, 1858 to July 3, 1859
- 33 Stars—July 4, 1859 to July 3, 1861
- 34 Stars—July 4, 1861 to July 3, 1863
- 35 Stars—July 4, 1863 to July 3, 1865
- 36 Stars—July 4, 1865 to July 3, 1867
- 37 Stars—July 4, 1867 to July 3, 1877
- 38 Stars—July 4, 1877 to July 3, 1890

- 43 Stars—July 4, 1890 to July 3, 1891
- 44 Stars—July 4, 1891 to July 3, 1896
- 45 Stars—July 4, 1896 to July 3, 1908
- 46 Stars—July 4, 1908 to July 3, 1912
- 48 Stars—July 4, 1912 to July 3, 1959
- 49 Stars—July 4, 1959 to July 3, 1960
- 50 Stars—July 4, 1960 to

#### When States Entered the Union

Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787
Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787
New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787
Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788
Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788
Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788
Maryland	April 28, 1788
South Carolina	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
Virginia	June 25, 1788
New York	July 26, 1788
North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790
Vermont	March 4, 1791
Kentucky	June 1, 1792
Tennessee	June 1, 1796
Ohio	March 1, 1803
Louisiana	April 30, 1812
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819
Maine	March 15, 1820
Missouri	Aug. 10, 1821
Arkansas	June 15, 1836
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837
Florida	March 3, 1845
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845
Iowa	Dec. 28, 1846
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848
California	Sept. 9, 1850
Minnesota	May 11, 1858
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861
West Virginia	June 20, 1863
Nevada	Oct. 31, 1864
Nebraska	March 1, 1867
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889
Washington	Nov. 11, 1889
Idaho	July 3, 1890
Wyoming	July 10, 1890
Utah	Jan. 4, 1896
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907
New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912
Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912
Alaska	Jan. 3, 1959
Hawaii	Aug. 21, 1959

## Ideals of The Texas Republic<sup>1</sup>

If we desire to establish a Republican Government on a broad and permanent basis, it will become our duty to adopt a comprehensive and well regulated system of mental and moral culture. . . . A cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy, and while guided and controlled by virtue, the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge, and the only security which freemen desire. The influence of education in the moral world is like light in the physical; rendering luminous what before

was obscure.

. . . Without its aid, how perilous and insufficient would be the deliberations of a Government like ours! . . . How frail and insecure its liberties! . . . How shall we protect our rights if we do not comprehend them? And can we comprehend them unless we acquire a knowledge of the past and the present . . . ? . . . Our young Republic has been formed by a Spartan spirit—let it progress and ripen into Roman firmness, and Athenian gracefulness and wisdom. Let those names which have

been inscribed on the standard of her martial glory be found also on the page of her history, associated with that profound and enlightened policy which is to make our country a bright link in the chain of free States, which will some day encircle and unite in harmony the whole American continent. Thus, and thus only, will true glory be perfected; and our nation which has sprung from the harsh trump of war, be matured into the refinements and the tranquil happiness of peace.

<sup>1</sup> From an address by Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the Texas Republic, to the Congress of the Republic, December 21, 1838.



# The Flag of the United States of America In Songs, Poems, and Pictures

By Maria Hart,

La Cumbre Chapter, Santa Barbara, Calif.

**P**RAISE of our Country's Flag has been a favorite theme of the song writers, poets, and artists of our Nation. In peace, as well as in wartime, Old Glory has called forth many noble sentiments of patriotism, illustrating what the Flag symbolizes to the true citizen who loves his country. The great songs and poems about the Flag and the great pictures showing our glorious banner are more than the mere glorification of a piece of bunting; they are the expression of the patriotism and ideals of our people.

## The Star-Spangled Banner

Nearly all discussions of songs about the Flag begin with the history of *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The circumstances under which Francis Scott Key wrote our National Anthem make an interesting story, which is quite well known.

During the War of 1812, Dr. William Beanes, an aged American doctor, was captured by the British and was held prisoner on Admiral Ross' flagship. The doctor was a friend of Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer. Key received permission to go to Admiral Ross to try to secure Dr. Beanes' release. He found the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay, and the admiral received him kindly. The enemy was about to make a combined attack by sea and land upon Fort McHenry and then take Baltimore. Admiral Ross consented to the release of Dr. Beanes, but it was agreed that Key and the friend who went with him should remain until the fort was taken, so that they could not reveal information about the plans being made to advance on Baltimore. Key and his friend were detained on a small vessel, the *Minden*.

All during that eventful night (September 13-14, 1814) the great guns of the British fleet poured a blazing shower of shot and shell upon Fort McHenry. Key, standing on the deck of the British ship, in the midst of the excitement of the terrific bom-

bardment, could see at intervals, by the glare of the rockets and the flash of the cannon, the American Flag waving over its gallant defenders. It was a hard fight. When morning came, Key saw that "the Flag was still there."

Inspired as he had never been before, Francis Scott Key, on an envelop he had found in his pocket, wrote the stirring words of *The Star Spangled Banner*. After he went back to shore and arrived at a hotel, he made a copy of the four stanzas, which he took to Judge Joseph H. Nicholson the following morning to ask him what he thought of it. The judge was so pleased with the song that he sent it to a printer and ordered copies made in handbill form.

It was set in type in the office of *The Baltimore American*, and the handbills were distributed throughout the city. The song was entitled *Defence of Fort McHenry* and gave the circumstances under which the song was composed; however, the name of the author was omitted.

Above the song were the words, *Tune—Anacreon in Heaven*. Key had composed it in imitation of the older song, from which he borrowed not only the tune but also the meter and the form of the verses. Anacreon was a popular lyric poet of Greece, who worshipped the "Muses, wine and love." A social club of London was named in his honor, the Anacreontic Society. It was a convivial and musical organization, admission to whose ranks was eagerly sought by the leaders of British society, and the club song, *To Anacreon in Heaven*, sung at every meeting, spoke of the attractions of wine and love. Its popularity was great, and the tune was used for a number of other songs, among them several American patriotic airs composed before the War of 1812. Key used the familiar tune and meter; but instead of a commonplace drinking song, he produced one of the most remarkable patriotic songs ever written.

On September 20 *The Baltimore*

*Patriot* printed it, set up in the same manner as the handbills. On September 21, *The Baltimore American* printed it in like form.

The Flag that waved over Fort McHenry was made in Baltimore by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill and her daughter, Mrs. Caroline T. Purdy. It is now preserved in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

The centennial of the writing of the anthem was celebrated in Baltimore in 1914. The Teachers' Literary Club copied the original Fort McHenry Flag to display in the centennial. The original Flag was repaired and restored at the time of the centennial. The shot holes and even the faded portions were preserved by threads which match the colors of the Flag and tie bomb-shattered material to a strong linen backing. The *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1917, pictures expert needlewomen restoring the banner and mending its rents. White tags on the Flag were used in checking the work of each woman.

Another interesting feature of the celebration was a human Flag composed of 6,400 Baltimore school children, placed to form a living Stars and Stripes, while their voices joined in a great chorus to sing *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The "human Star-Spangled Banner" was not historically correct, for it was made with 15 stars and 13 stripes, a combination that has never existed. The first Flag had 13 stars and 13 stripes. The Flag at Fort McHenry had 15 stars and 15 stripes, with the union resting on the ninth stripe, a red one. The stars were arranged in five horizontal rows of three stars each. The next flag had 13 stripes and 20 stars.

At the Walters Gallery in Baltimore may be seen the original manuscript of Francis Scott Key's song—not the one on the envelope, but the first copy made at the hotel.

The Star Spangled Banner Buoy marks the spot in Baltimore Harbor where the ship *Minden* lay at anchor

during the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

The third stanza of the song, beginning, "And where is that band who so vauntingly swore," is usually omitted, because this stanza is expressive of bitter sentiment against the British, which was natural in 1814, but not appropriate, now that the British are our friends.

In 1931 Congress enacted a law making *The Star-Spangled Banner* the National Anthem of the United States of America. It is truly a great national anthem, a song of praise and thanks to God, a triumphant song of victory, expressing faith in God and the belief that a just and righteous cause will always win. It reveals a sincere love of our country and of our Flag. No song ever written has a more inspiring or more patriotic theme.

Section 6 of the Flag Code reads:

When the National Anthem is played and the Flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the Anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing their headdress. When the Flag is displayed, all present should face the Flag and salute.

### *The Star Spangled Banner*

By Francis Scott Key

Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,

Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes;

What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,

As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,

In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:

'Tis the star-spangled banner! O long may it wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand

Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!

Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land

Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,

And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

(Third stanza omitted)

### *Other Flag Songs*

One of the great Flag songs is "The American Flag," the words of which were written by Joseph Rodman Drake. The last four lines were written by his literary partner, Fitz-Greene Halleck. The poem originally ended with these lines:

As fixed as yonder orb divine  
That saw the bannered blaze unfurled  
Shall thy proud stars resplendent shine,  
The guard and glory of the world.

It has been suggested that this poem was probably inspired by the change in our national emblem from 15 stripes and 15 stars to 13 stripes and 20 stars, with provision for the addition of a star for each new State. The five new stars had been added in July the year before the words of the song were written.

### *The American Flag*

By Joseph Rodman Drake

When Freedom from her mountain height,  
Unfurled her standard to the air,  
She tore the azure robe of night,  
And set the stars of glory there!  
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes  
The milky baldrick of the skies,  
And striped its pure celestial white  
With streakings of the morning light;  
Then, from his mansions in the sun,  
She called her eagle bearer down,  
And gave into his mighty hand  
The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud!  
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,  
To hear the tempest-trumpings, loud,  
And see the lightning lances driven  
When strive the warriors of the storm,  
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven!  
Child of the Sun, to thee 'tis given  
To guard the banner of the free,  
To hover in the sulphurous smoke,  
To ward away the battle stroke,  
And bid its blendings shine afar,  
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,  
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high,  
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,  
And the long line comes gleaming on,  
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,

Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,  
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn  
To where thy sky-born glories burn,  
And, as his springing steps advance,  
Catch war and vengeance from the glance.

And when the cannon-mouthings loud  
Heave in wild wreaths the battle shroud,  
And gory sabres rise and fall  
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,  
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,  
And cowering foes shall shrink beneath  
Each gallant arm that strikes below  
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave  
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave;  
When death, careening on the gale,  
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,  
And frightened waves rush wildly back,  
Before the broadside's reeling rack,  
Each dying wanderer of the sea  
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,  
And smile to see thy splendors fly  
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home,  
By angel hands to valor given!  
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome  
And all thy hues were born in heaven.  
Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Many of us regret that the children of today seldom are taught *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean*, with its rousing chorus refrain of "Three cheers for the red, white, and blue!"

### *O Columbia!*

#### *The Gem of the Ocean*

By Thomas A. Becket, Sr.

O Columbia! the gem of the ocean,  
The home of the brave and the free,  
The shrine of each patriot's devotion.  
A world offers homage to thee;  
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,  
When Liberty's form stands in view,  
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,  
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

#### *Chorus*

When borne by the red, white, and blue,  
When borne by the red, white, and blue;  
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,  
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war wag'd its wide desolation,  
And threaten'd the land to deform,  
The ark then of Freedom's foundation,  
Columbia rode safe thro' the storm;  
With her garlands of victory o'er her,  
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,  
With her Flag proudly floating before her,  
The boast of the red, white, and blue.

#### *Chorus*

The boast of the red, white, and blue,  
The boast of the red, white, and blue;  
With her Flag proudly floating before her,  
The boast of the red, white, and blue.



The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,  
And fill ye it up to the brim;  
May the mem'ry of Washington ne'er  
wither,  
Nor the star of his glory grow dim!  
May the service united ne'er sever,  
And each to our colors prove true!  
The Army and Navy forever!  
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.

#### Chorus

Three cheers for the red, white, and blue,  
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.  
The Army and Navy forever,  
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.

#### The Flag in Poems

One of the best-known Flag poems is *The Name of Old Glory*, by James Whitcomb Riley. The events of the Spanish-American War furnished the immediate inspiration for the poem. Mr. Riley read this poem at the Iron Brigade banquet, in Chicago, in August, 1898, and it was printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December of the same year.

#### The Name of "Old Glory"

By James Whitcomb Riley

Old Glory! say, who,  
By the ships and the crew,  
And the long, blended ranks of the gray  
and the blue,—  
Who gave you, Old Glory, the name that  
you bear  
With such pride everywhere  
As you cast yourself free to the rapturous  
air  
And leap out full-length, as we're wanting  
you to?—  
Who gave you that name, with the ring  
of the same,  
And honor and fame so becoming to  
you?—  
Your stripes stroked in ripples of white  
and of red,  
With your stars at their glittering best  
overhead—  
By day or by night  
Laughing down from their little square  
heaven of blue!—  
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?—  
say, who—  
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?

The old banner lifted, and faltering then  
In vague lisps and whispers fell silent  
again.

Old Glory,—speak out!—we are asking  
about  
How you happened to "favor" a name, so  
to say,  
As we cheer it and shout in our wild  
breezy way—  
We—the crowd, every man of us, calling  
you that—  
We—Tom, Dick, and Harry—each swing-  
ing his hat  
And hurrahing "Old Glory!" like you  
were our kin,  
When—Lord—we all know we're as com-  
mon as sin!

And yet it just seems like you humor us  
all  
And waft us your thanks, as we hail you  
and fall  
Into line, with you over us, waving us on  
Where our glorified, sanctified betters have  
gone—  
And this is the reason we're wanting to  
know—  
(And we're wanting it so!—  
Where our own fathers went we are will-  
ing to go.)—  
Who gave you the name of Old Glory—  
O—ho!—  
Who gave you the name of Old Glory?

The old Flag unfurled with a billowy  
thrill  
For an instant, then wistfully sighed and  
was still.

Old Glory! the story we're wanting to hear  
Is what the plain facts of your christening  
were,—  
For your name—just to hear it,  
Repeat it, and cheer it, 's a tang to the  
spirit  
As salt as a tear;—  
And seeing you fly, and the boys march-  
ing by,  
There's a shout in the throat and a blur  
in the eye  
And an aching to live for you always—  
or die,  
If, dying, we still keep you waving on  
high.

And so, by our love  
For you, floating above,  
And the scars of all wars and the sorrows  
thereof,  
Who gave you the name of Old Glory,  
and why  
Are we thrilled at the name of Old  
Glory?

Then the old banner leaped, like a sail in  
the blast,  
And fluttered an audible answer at last.—

And it spake, with a shake of the voice,  
and it said:—  
Of my bars, and their heaven of stars  
overhead—  
By the symbol conjoined of them all,  
skyward cast,  
As I float from the steeple, or flap at the  
mast,  
Or droop o'er the sod where the long  
grasses nod,  
My name is as old as the glory of God.  
—So I came by the name of Old Glory.

William Driver is given credit for  
first using *Old Glory* in referring to  
our Flag. On his 21st birthday,  
March 17, 1824, a beautiful Ameri-  
can Flag was given to him. He said,  
"I name her *Old Glory*," in response  
to the greetings of the givers, and  
thus the name *Old Glory* originated.  
From that day on *Old Glory* went  
with William Driver wherever he  
went, on many voyages—twice  
around the world, once around  
Australia, and on many other cruises.

When, in 1837, Captain Driver  
quit the sea and settled in Nashville,  
Tenn., he took *Old Glory* with him.  
On occasions such as Washington's  
Birthday, the Fourth of July, and  
St. Patrick's Day (also Captain  
Driver's birthday) *Old Glory* could  
be seen gracefully waving from a  
rope extending from the captain's  
house to a tree across the street.

However, when in 1861 Tennes-  
see seceded from the Union and  
fighting began, *Old Glory* mysteri-  
ously disappeared. The morning of  
February 25, 1862, Union soldiers  
entered Nashville and took posses-  
sion of the city. Captain Driver came  
home and asked his daughter Mary  
Jane to help him rip a bed cover. As  
the comforter was ripped apart, there  
was *Old Glory*, which, for safekeep-  
ing, had been sewn between the folds  
of the cover when American Flags  
were being destroyed in Nashville.  
Captain Driver obtained permission  
to raise his Flag over the State  
Capitol. Before William Driver died,  
he gave his Flag to his daughter. It  
was kept as an heirloom in the family  
until 1922, when it was sent to the  
Smithsonian Institution; there it is  
carefully preserved under glass.

A priceless relic is the Bedford  
flag carried at the Battle of Concord.  
Lexington and Concord, the first  
battles of the American Revolution,  
were fought on the same day, April  
19, 1775. Capt. Nathaniel Page of  
the Minute Men of the town of Bed-  
ford, Mass. was flag bearer of his  
company at the Battle of Concord.  
His flag had a maroon ground, bore  
an outstretched hand grasping a  
sword, and on a scroll a motto mean-  
ing "Conquer or Die." After the  
battle, the flag was returned to the  
Page mansion and kept there until  
the centennial celebration at Concord  
in 1875, when it was carried by the  
Bedford delegation in the procession.  
Ten years later it was presented by  
Capt. Cyrus Page to the town of  
Bedford, where it is kept in a fire-  
proof vault in the public library.

At Concord, where the old bridge  
stood, there is now a stone bridge and  
a statue of a Minute Man. At the  
base of the statue is the first stanza  
of *The Concord Hymn*, by Ralph  
Waldo Emerson. On July 4, 1837,  
Emerson stood at this bridge and  
read his poem at the dedication of the  
monument commemorating the Battle  
of Concord. This was one of Emer-



son's best known poems and is one of the classics of American literature.

### *The Concord Hymn*

By Ralph Waldo Emerson

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;  
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;  
And Time the ruined bridge has swept  
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps.

On this green bank, by this soft stream,  
We set today a votive stone;  
That memory may their deed redeem,  
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit, that made those heroes dare  
To die and leave their children free,  
Bid Time and Nature gently spare  
The shaft we raise to them and thee.

*Old Ironsides* was written by Oliver Wendell Holmes when he was only 21. It was a protest against the destruction of the frigate *Constitution*, which had defeated the *Guerriere* in the War of 1812. His plea for the preservation of this historic ship won fame for him at an early age. The poem aroused such indignation that a change in plans was necessary. The ship was saved and was left in the Charlestown Navy Yard just outside Boston. In 1928 it was restored and declared a national memorial.

### *Old Ironsides*

By Oliver Wendell Holmes

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!  
Long has it waved on high,  
And many an eye has danced to see  
That banner in the sky;  
Beneath it rung the battle shout,  
And burst the cannon's roar—  
The meteor of the ocean air  
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Her decks, once red with heroes' blood,  
Where knelt the vanquished foe,  
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,  
And waves were white below,  
No more shall feel the victor's tread,  
Or know the conquered knee—  
The harpies of the shore shall pluck  
The eagle of the sea!

Oh, better that her shattered hulk  
Should sink beneath the wave;  
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,  
And there should be her grave;  
Nail to the mast her holy Flag,  
Set every threadbare sail,  
And give her to the god of storms,  
The lightning and the gale!

The authenticity of the incident on which John Greenleaf Whittier based his famous poem, *Barbara Frietchie*, has been the subject of much discussion. The novelist, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, wrote to Whittier and told him the story, as she thought he could write it more effectively than she could. The poem was written, giving the account of the incident as Mrs. Southworth related it to Whittier. After there had been much discussion, Whittier said the story probably was accurate in some of its details but that everyone admitted Barbara Frietchie was no myth, but a worthy and highly esteemed gentlewoman, holding her Flag sacred and keeping it with her Bible. He said that when the Confederates halted before her house and entered her dooryard, she denounced them, shook her cane in their faces, and drove them out and that when General Burnside's troops followed close upon Jackson's, she waved her Flag and cheered them. He said he had heard about May Quantrell, a brave and loyal lady in another part of the city who did wave her Flag in the sight of the Confederates and that it was possible that there had been a blending of the two incidents.

### *Barbara Frietchie*

By John Greenleaf Whittier

Up from the meadows rich with corn,  
Clear in the cool September morn,  
The clustered spires of Frederick stand  
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,  
Apple and peach tree fruited deep,  
Fair as the garden of the Lord  
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde,  
On that pleasant morn of the early fall  
When Lee marched over the mountain-wall,—

Over the mountains winding down,  
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,  
Forty flags with their crimson bars,  
Flapped in the morning wind; the sun  
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,  
Bowed with her four score years and ten;  
Bravest of all in Frederick town,  
In her attic window the staff she set,  
To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Up the street came the rebel tread,  
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead,  
Under his slouched hat left and right  
He glanced; the old Flag met his sight,  
"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast,  
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle-blast.  
It shivered the window, pane and sash;  
It rent the banner with seam and gash.

Quick, as it fell, from the broken staff  
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;  
She leaned far out on the window-sill,  
And shook it forth with a royal will.  
"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,  
But spare your country's Flag," she said,

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,  
Over the face of the leader came;  
The nobler nature within him stirred  
To life at that woman's deed and word;  
"Who touches a hair of yon gray head  
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

All day long through Frederick street  
Sounded the tread of marching feet;  
All day long that free Flag tost  
Over the heads of the rebel host.  
Ever the torn folds rose and fell  
On the loyal winds that loved it well;  
And through the hill-gaps sunset light  
Shone over it with a warm good night.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,  
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.  
Honor to her! and let a tear  
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.  
Over Barbara Frietchie's grave,  
Flag of Freedom and Union, wave!  
Peace and order and beauty draw  
Round thy symbol of light and law;  
And ever the stars above look down  
On thy stars below in Frederick town!

Edgar A. Guest wrote many poems about the Flag. In 1918 he wrote a book of patriotic poems called *Over Here*. In 1922 he used some of the poems from this volume and some new poems in a book called *Poems of Patriotism*. Rev. William Stidger, a noted critic, said this collection "embraces writing that strikes the clearest notes of true poetry—some of the finest poetry of patriotism that has been written in America." *The Flag* is about Guest's son who went to war.

### *The Flag\**

By Edgar A. Guest

We never knew how much the Flag  
Could mean, until he went away,  
We used to boast of it and brag,  
As something of a by-gone day;  
But now the Flag can start our tears  
In moments of our greatest joy,  
Old Glory in the sky appears  
The symbol of our little boy.

We knew that sometimes people wept  
To see the Flag go waving by,  
But never guessed the griefs they kept—  
We never understood just why.  
But now our eyes grow quickly dim,  
Our voices choke with sobs today;  
The Flag is telling us of him,  
Our little boy who's gone away.

We never knew the Flag could be  
So much a part of human life,  
We thought it beautiful to see

\*From *Poems of Patriotism*, by Edgar A. Guest. Copyright, 1942, the Reilly & Lee Company, Printed by permission of the publisher.

Before these bitter days of strife;  
But now more beautiful it gleams,  
And deeper in our hearts it dwells;  
It is the emblem of our dreams,  
For of our little boy it tells.

### The Flag in Paintings

Copies of Emanuel Leutze's painting, *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, are seen in a great many homes, and the picture is probably familiar to nearly everyone in our country. As poets use poetic license, so artists use artistic license. They are not always particular about accuracy in every little detail. Washington crossed the Delaware on December 25, 1776, and the 13-star Flag pictured was not authorized until June 14, 1777, yet Leutze shows the 13-star Flag in the painting. The original painting is now at Washington Crossing State Park in Pennsylvania.

Another painting, copies of which are seen in many homes, is Archibald M. Willard's *The Spirit of '76*. Willard was an Ohio artist and wagon decorator. The painting was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. Gen. J. H. Devereux, a railroad executive whose son posed as the drummer boy, presented the picture to Abbott Hall, Marblehead, Mass., where it may still be seen. Today America needs more of the Spirit of '76, more of the spirit of the American Flag. We need to get back to the principles and ideals of the founders of our country.

John Trumbull, son of Jonathan Trumbull, the distinguished Revolutionary patriot who signed the Declaration of Independence, was one of America's most noted artists. One of his famous paintings is *The Battle of Bunker Hill*, which now hangs in the University Art Gallery at New Haven. According to most historians, the flag carried by the Colonial troops at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, had a blue field, with a white canton bearing the red cross of St. George and a green pine tree. In Trumbull's painting, he shows the Americans carrying a flag with the field red instead of blue. In this same painting, Gen. Israel Putnam has a splendid uniform of blue and scarlet when defending his guns, but he actually fought in his shirtsleeves and wore an old hat. These are other instances of artistic license.

Another famous painting by John Trumbull, now in the rotunda of the Capitol, is *The Surrender of Bur-*

*goyne*, which shows General Gates, a British-born American, accepting General Burgoyne's sword after the Battle of Saratoga. The 13-star Flag is shown in the painting.

Possibly the best-known painting by John Trumbull is *The Surrender of Cornwallis*, which is also in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The Flag is a prominent part of the painting.

Howard Chandler Christy's painting, *The Signing of the Constitution*, hangs in the east stairway of the House wing of the Capitol. It portrays the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, September 17, 1787. George Washington, presiding, receives the delegates as they step up to sign the Constitution. James Madison, called "chief architect of the document," sits by Benjamin Franklin. Alexander Hamilton leans toward Franklin. The 13-star Flag is prominently displayed.

Henry Mueller's *Birth of the Flag* and J. A. Hagstrom's *Birth of the American Flag* both picture Betsy Ross as the designer and maker of the first United States Flag. In Mueller's painting one woman is holding up the Flag, and three women are on the floor putting on the finishing touches. In Hagstrom's picture, a woman is holding up the 13-star Flag, and three men (presumably General Washington, Col. George Ross, and Robert Morris) and two children are looking at it.

The distinction of having made the first United States Flag, as well as being partly responsible for designing it, is popularly given to Betsy Ross. The Betsy Ross home at 239 Arch Street in Philadelphia has been preserved as a memorial. A large sign across the front reads, *Birthplace of Old Glory*. However, historians say that the Betsy Ross story is only a legend. The claims that she helped to design the first United States Flag and also made it are based entirely on affidavits from her daughters, nieces, and granddaughters.

The Betsy Ross story has so much of sentiment and such a strong appeal to our imagination that all of us would like to be convinced that it is true. It has often been told in prose, poetry, and pictures, and is believed by many. Like the fable of the cherry tree and George Washington's little hatchet, it was told to us when we were children, and we liked it. This

story should live in American tradition and legend, but it should not be taught as history.

*The Louisiana Purchase*, painted by Thulestrup, is now owned by the Louisiana Historical Society. It shows the Stars and Stripes being raised to take the place of the French Tricolor, which is shown at the base of the flagpole, as though it had just been lowered. Some French guards are firing a salute, formally completing the sale by which the French at New Orleans turned over the Louisiana Territory to the United States on December 20, 1803. There are only 15 stars in the Flag, although there were 17 States in 1803. For some reason the Flag was not changed until there were 20 States.

The painting of *Perry on Lake Erie* is on the east stairway of the Senate wing of the Capitol in Washington. The artist, William H. Powell, received \$25,000 for it. A vandal cut out a small section in the lower left of the painting and threw it down the stairway, from which it was retrieved. Restorers did such a neat job that the slash is not noticeable. The War of 1812 engagement, fought September 10, 1813, secured Lake Erie for the Americans. Oliver Hazard Perry, the 28-year-old American commander, built and equipped the victorious fleet. The picture shows the transfer of the Colors from his flagship, the *Lawrence*, to the *Niagara*. This is when he sent his famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The Flag in Powell's painting has only 13 stripes and 13 stars, although 15 of each had been the legal number for 20 years (since 1794).

A very beautiful modern painting of the Flag is *Our Flag*, painted by Fred Tripp of Beloit, Wis., when he was 71 years old; he had never had a painting lesson. He merely expressed what he felt about the Flag of his country. He had been a patient in a sanitarium and hospital in Excelsior Springs, Mo., near Kansas City. After he returned home he painted this picture. Mr. Tripp said of his work:

I have seen many pictures of the Flag, but it is always unfurled as a battle Flag. This Flag represents peace and we can very well imagine that everything that we Americans have and all of our hopes and aspirations, our joys and sorrows are wrapped within the folds of this beautiful emblem.

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# My Great-Grandfather Wrote *AMERICA*

by Mary White Smith Jones

Fort Snelling Chapter, Minneapolis, Minn.

My fourth birthday brought me a very special gift; one so unique that I was not to know its true value until several years later. My special birthday gift was from my great-grandfather, Samuel Francis Smith, author of *America*; it was a copy of this song, especially written for me, with the request that I memorize it for him. The following year he came to Minneapolis to visit my family and was so delighted to hear me sing all four verses of his *America* that he gave me a shiny new dime. He attended church services with my family and heard the singing of his *America* there. I can remember how proud I was that he chose to sit next to me during the program.

Samuel Francis Smith was born in 1808 in a house on Sheafe Street, Boston, Mass.; the D.A.R. has dedicated a bronze tablet in his honor, which marks the house today. His early education was in Boston; he entered Harvard College in the famous class of 1829, with Oliver Wendell Holmes; later he entered Andover Theological Seminary in order to apply his literary interests to the fields of education and religion.

It has been a popular misconception that *America* was derived from an old English ballad. In fact the inspiration for this beloved song came from Germany; it was while my great-grandfather was a student at Andover that *America* came into being.

In 1832 Dr. Lowell Mason, a pioneer in the introduction of music to Boston's public schools, requested my great-grandfather to translate a number of German and Danish songs into English for the use of school children. While glancing through a book of German songs, one particularly attracted his attention. In translating, he discovered it to be a patriotic hymn. He was so inspired by this musical expression of German patriotism that he impulsively began writing a hymn to his own country, *America*, on the first scrap of paper that came to hand.



Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America," with his great-granddaughter, Mary White Smith Jones.

My country 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;

This scrap of paper found its way into his file of translated songs. My great-grandfather had no idea that he had written a National Hymn and certainly had had no intention of doing so. He was greatly surprised, some 5 months later, on July 4, 1832, when his patriotic hymn was first sung in public by a children's choir of the Park Street Church, Boston. It is interesting to note that the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, author of *A Man Without a Country*, was, at that time, a member of this choir. The enthusiastic acceptance by the American people of this inspirational hymn to their own country was immediate and enduring.

My great-grandfather was the author of 150 hymns, many of them written to commemorate special occasions; perhaps the best known is *The Morning Light Is Breaking*. Most of his poetry can be found in his *Songs of Home and Country*, published just before his death in 1896. He also wrote two books on missions (the result of some of his extensive travels throughout the world), as well as a history of Newton, Mass., an octavo volume of 900 pages. He was able

to read 13 languages and at the age of 75 was studying Russian grammar.

In 1932, 100 years after the first public appearance of my great-grandfather's famous *My Country, 'Tis of Thee*, a 90-foot Flag staff was erected to the memory of "Samuel Francis Smith—Author of *America*." It is at Belle Isle, near Detroit, Mich., and was a gift of the school children of Metropolitan Detroit, sponsored by the Detroit Rotary Club.

The original manuscript of *America* is in the Treasure Room of Harvard College. The United States Government sought to procure the original for preservation in the Archives at Washington, D.C., but my great-grandfather declined to part with it. After his death, it became the property of my father, Harry W. Jones, as family custodian. Later, at the request of his Alma Mater, it was presented to Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., where it has remained.

Today one can hear the first verse of *America* as the opening of Sunday services at the Princeton College Chapel; the service is closed with the singing of the last verse as a prayer.

Our father's God, to Thee  
Author of liberty,  
To Thee we sing;  
Long may our land be bright  
With Freedom's holy light;  
Protect us by Thy might,  
Great God, our King.

During World War One, I was sent to France with the Red Cross on a troop ship with 4000 soldiers aboard. I directed community singing in the evenings; the boys always chose to sing *America*—its last two lines had so much meaning for all of us.

Although *The Star Spangled Banner* has become our National Anthem, *America* will remain forever in the hearts of the people who love it for its moving sentiment and melody. I personally will always treasure it for the special birthday gift that it was to me. As long as there is a "Sweet land of liberty," a "Land of the pil-  
(Continued on page 511)



# LIBERTY BELL, RING AGAIN!

By V. Raymond Edman,  
President, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.

**Proclaim liberty throughout the land  
unto all the inhabitants thereof**

**Leviticus 25:10**

**A BIBLE TEXT on Liberty Bell?**

Liberty Bell and an open Bible belong together. Liberty Bell has become the symbol of freedom; and the Bible is the source of that freedom.

Human liberties are not derived from doctrinaire discussions of the rights of man, nor from an extension of the law of the jungle, nor from the sophistry of school men. Human liberties come from God our Creator. Plato and Aristotle propounded principles of Greek democracy, but did not procure freedom either for themselves or for succeeding generations. The limited democracy of the early Greek city-states degenerated rather rapidly into indefensible tyrannies; the popular control in Roman republican government drifted into demagoguery and deification of the Caesars; the motley array of medieval kingdoms produced the absolute monarchies of early modern times. None of those forms of government recognized any natural rights belonging to the masses.

The great liberties now enjoyed by mankind in many parts of the world stem directly from the Word of God, with its teachings that we are God's creatures and His potential sons, that we are responsible to our Creator and to each other, that human government is divinely ordained for human welfare and not for exploitation of the masses by the few. It is clearly apparent that wherever democracy exists in the world today it is in direct proportion to a knowledge of the Bible and to an unhindered distribution of the Bible. Dictators hate the Law of God as much as they do Liberty Bell, on which it is inscribed. The Scripture verse on Liberty Bell declares in bronze what the founding Fathers of our Republic stated in the Declaration of Independence:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happi-

ness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

## The Basis of English Freedom

That the Bible lies at the basis of American liberties is easily discerned in the annals of mankind. The English Revolution of the 17th century, which broke the blatant and brutal autocracy of the Stuarts, was accomplished by Bible-believing, God-fearing, psalm-singing, stout-hearted men with strong spiritual and political convictions. In Parliament and in

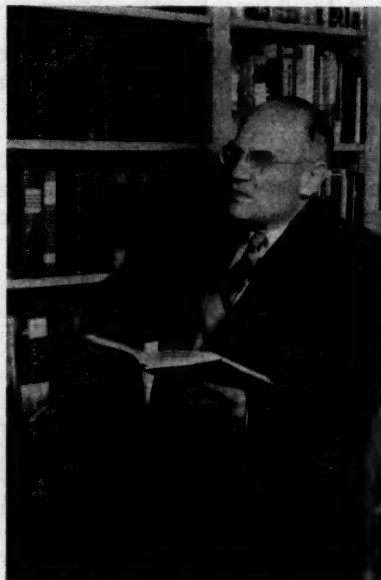
forces at Marston Moor, are all representatives of the Bible-believing generation that brought at long length liberties to the common man of England. John Lilburne, tempestuous, tireless, unintimidated by the brutality of whipping post, pillory, or prison, became the leader of a small and despised group called the Levelers whose political persuasions, based on the Bible, were prophetically powerful. In the fear of God they stated their position without fear of any man, and their words have become strangely familiar to us. A full century before Liberty Bell rang out its ultimatum to tyrants, the Levelers sounded their political clarion against autocracy in words such as these:

First, they assert it as fundamental that the government of England ought to be by laws, and not by men; they say the laws ought to be the protectors and preservers under God of all our persons and estates. . . . They say that Englishmen ought to fear nothing but God and the breach of the laws. . . .

The Levelers' second maxim, or principle about government, is that all the laws, levies of monies, war and peace, ought to be made by the peoples' deputies in parliament. . . .

The Levelers assert it as another principle that every man of what quality or condition, place or office whatsoever, ought to be equally subject to the laws. Every man, say they, high or low, rich and poor, must be accountable to the laws, and either obey them or suffer the penalties ordained for the transgressors; there ought to be no more respect of persons in the execution of the laws than is with God himself if the law be transgressed. . . .

Puritan and Leveler, as well as Fifth Monarchy men, Diggers, and other early heralds of revolution against tyranny, however they differed among themselves on the details of the democracy they desired, were all one in their faith in the Bible as God's Word and in the freedoms found therein. Having become God's freemen they would be in bondage to no man. By the end of the 17th century the Glorious Revolution broke the bulwark of Stuart pretensions and brought basic freedoms to Englishmen. The charter of the Revolution, the Bill of Rights of 1689, contained, in the measured analysis of the historian Macaulay,



Dr. V. Raymond Edman

pitched battle, fearless, freedom-loving men fought, and if necessary, died, because they had spiritual convictions against pretensions to "divinity that doth hedge the king," against arbitrary application of the laws of the land, and against plotting in secret, sinister, Star Chambers. The Puritan John Hampden in his sturdy stand against the imposition of "ship money" tax, John Pym in his prolonged and desperate opposition to royal despotism in the Long Parliament, Oliver Cromwell with his rough, perhaps uncouth Roundhead "religious men," scattering royalist

The germ of the law which gave religious freedom to the Dissenter, of the law which secured the independence of the Judges, of the law which limited the duration of Parliament, of the law which placed the liberty of the press under the protection of juries, of the law which prohibited the slave-trade, of the law which abolished the sacramental test, of the law which relieved the Roman Catholics from civil disabilities, of the law which reformed the representative system, of every good law which has been passed during a hundred and sixty years, of every good law which may hereafter, in the course of ages, be found necessary to promote the public weal, and to satisfy the demands of public opinion.

It was Bible-motivated men that had brought liberty to become the birth-right of every Englishman.

### The Basis of American Freedom

The Colonists brought with them to the New World strong convictions against autocracy and arrogance. Distance from the homeland and the atmosphere of the frontier made fierce lovers of liberty. America furnished the very air of freedom; and in every courtroom and country store, representative assembly, and rural gathering, there were passionately discussed and practiced the principles of human freedom—freedom from arbitrary action of tyrants or tax-gatherers. The basis of this cherished freedom was essentially a spiritual one. Because they were God's creatures, they were slaves to no man. The Congregationalists of the stern and rock-bound coast of New England, the quiet Quakers, the mystical Mennonites of the Middle Colonies, and even the Cavaliers of the Old Dominion held in common the Biblical principles of human dignity—because of creation, human responsibilities, and liberty. These common-held convictions became epitomized in the request of the Pennsylvania Committee when it ordered from Whitechapel in London a new bell for the State House, to contain this clause from Leviticus 25:10:

**Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.**

Tradition tells that the actual choosing of the text was made by Isaac Norris, superintendent of the State House in Philadelphia, one of three commissioned by the Assembly to procure the new bell. Norris was known to his contemporaries as a deep student of the Scriptures and a very devout person. One is amazed at the insight into the principles of the Scriptures which prompted him to choose so prophetic a text for the

bell that was to become to all the world a symbol of liberty.

The fear of God and the love of God lie deep in the foundation of American freedom. The Declaration of the 13 United States of America, adopted July 4, 1776, and proclaimed to the world from the Assembly Hall by Liberty Bell on July 8 of that year, spoke of the conviction that the Creator had endowed His creatures with certain unalienable rights which could not be swept away nor traduced by tyrants. In the hours of early victory and in the dark nights of utter despair, throughout the long struggle for national independence, the providence of Almighty God and the promises of Holy Writ steadied and strengthened the soldiers of the Revolution. Is it without meaning that on the very eve of Washington's retreat into Valley Forge there had been set aside by the Continental Congress a day of prayer? Bruised, bewildered, benumbed with bitter cold, Washington's weary men bowed, before the Most High, hearts that were almost broken in behalf of a course they believed to be just. Hear again the Congressional decree for that day of prayer, that we may sense something of the godliness that underlies the founding of our Republic.

**FORASMUCH**, As it is the indispensable duty of all Men to adore the Superintending Providence of Almighty God, to acknowledge with Gratitude their Obligations to Him for benefits received and to implore such further Blessings as they stand in need of, and it having pleased Him in His abundant Goodness and Mercy not only to continue to us the innumerable Bounties of His common Providence but also to smile upon us in the Prosecution of a Just and necessary War for the Defense of our Invaluable Rights and Liberties.

**IT IS THEREFORE**, Recommended by Congress that Thursday the 18 December next be set apart for solemn Thanksgiving and praise that at one Time and with one Voice the good People may express the grateful Feelings of their Hearts and consecrate themselves to the Service of their divine Benefactor, and that together with their sincere acknowledgments and Offerings they may join a penitent Confession of their Sins, and Supplications for such further Blessings they stand in need of.

In the fear of God, there came from that valley of the shadow of death tested troops that never halted in long and costly campaigns until freedom for America had been won, freedom not only from a foreign foe, but also basic, blood-bought freedoms for the common man. The Bible message on Pennsylvania's Bell—**liberty throughout all the land**—had

become the cherished possession of Americans and the priceless heritage for us their children.

On every hand we have illustrations of that heritage—a house key, portraying objectively that one's home is his castle, not subject to the arbitrary search and seizure by agents of the Government without proper warrant; a pen; and a newspaper at our doorstep, saying silently that

Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; this platform, symbol of the citizens' right of free assembly; the school room, vitally essential to a well-informed and free citizenry; and above all, the Bible, symbol of our right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience, without possibility of the Government's "prohibiting the free exercise thereof." House key, pen, newspaper, platform, school room, Bible—all these liberties and many more are inherent in that Liberty Bell.

### "Fourscore and Seven Years"

Eighty-seven years after Liberty Bell rang out its challenge to tyranny and its message of hope to earth's downtrodden masses, Abraham Lincoln spoke in solemn sentences to Americans gathered at Gettysburg for the dedication of a new national cemetery. In his brief address he made reference to the principles that underlay the founding of the New Republic and the dangers then besetting it saying:

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure.

The President concluded his immortal message with the prayer,

That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

"under God" the Republic had come into being, and Abraham Lincoln knew that only "under God" could it continue.

Do you realize that in this year of our Lord, 1950,<sup>1</sup> we stand fourscore and seven years from the battle of Gettysburg, the very same span of

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<sup>1</sup> This article was the Baccalaureate Address by V. Raymond Edman, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., to the Senior Class of Wheaton College, June, 1950, on the college campus in Wheaton, Ill.



# Constitutional Money<sup>1</sup>

By Wright Patman

Member, U. S. House of Representatives  
from 1st Congressional District of Texas

IT IS INDEED a great pleasure, and a great challenge, to talk to women about money. You handle most of it; you control most of it; and you should know most about it.

What is money?

Different societies have at different times used many different things as money. These include: Sea shells, whales' teeth, boars' tusks, stones, feathers, bricks, coconuts, cocoa beans, iron rings, salt, beaver pelts, blankets, bronze axes, and wheels.

At one time, the natives of some of the islands of the South Pacific used great stone wheels as money; and in Ireland, during St. Patrick's time, they used slave girls as money.

Of course those were the days when men handled all the money. It took a man to handle those great stone wheels.

In our own country, we have used such things as wampum, woodpecker scalps, beaver pelts, blankets, tobacco, whiskey, pepper, all kinds of scrip, and a variety of other things, real and imaginary.

Wampum, you know, was strings of beads made of clamshells. A Massachusetts law, enacted in 1637, fixed the value of black clamshells at twice the value of white clamshells, and it also fixed the exchange value with English money. Wampum was, of course, the money of the native Indians, and the first settlers adopted it because it was most convenient for trading with the Indians. Wampum continued to be the chief currency of New York until as late as 1672. And as late as 1693, the ferry fare between New York and Brooklyn was still payable in wampum.

## Credit Money—the Basis of Our Monetary System

Since the Constitution was adopted, however, our principal money has been essentially the same as that in use today. This is a form of credit money. A small part of this is created by the Federal Government, but most of it is created by the private com-

mercial banks. This form of money is both old and new. It is old in the sense that we inherited the method of money creation—by private bankers—from the goldsmith bankers who operated in Western Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. It is new in the sense that bitter experiences have from time to time forced the Nation to adopt improvements and safeguards, through new laws and banking regulations. To realize that the money system is in an almost constant state of change, we need only note that the Federal Reserve Act, passed in 1913, has been amended at an average rate of two amendments per year.

The human experience with money suggests that no particular substance has been divinely chosen to be money; and no natural order designs and regulates money. Money is, in short, not wealth, but claims to wealth. Money is not a substance, but a social system sanctioned by tribal custom, law, or constitution.

A good money system is not only a mark of highly advanced and a highly productive society. A good money system is also essential to the development of such a society. Money functions as a free society's bookkeeping system—a system wherein each individual is credited for what he contributes to the society and is debited for what he receives from the society. A good money system permits a free society to organize its economic efforts efficiently, and to devote a large part of its current efforts to building tools, plants, and know-how for production in the future.

You see, under a barter system we could not have any taxes, to speak of, so you can imagine how horrible that would be. People in my line of work would receive their pay in copies of speeches, old laws, and so on.

Since money is a social system, a nation must either design, improve, and manage its money system wisely or risk the consequences of disaster.

The graveyard of history is littered with the bones of nations that neglected their money systems, or confused money with the nation's wealth.

You perhaps know that one of the theories as to what happened to the Roman Empire is that the empire ran out of money. The empire depended heavily on silver for money, and the belief is that certain of the Spanish mines which had supplied the silver ran dry. In any case, the record indicates that the Roman money system tended to break down, and there was a decline in trade and a general deterioration of both economic organization and political unity which paved the way for the ultimate fall.

It would be distressing to think that Western civilization entered into the dark ages—to emerge only after a thousand years—merely because a highly intelligent society mistook a particular metal, silver, as essential to producing and dividing wealth.

Despite the clear importance of our own money system and the public's stake in the way the Federal Government manages our money system, it appears that these are subjects on which the general public has been peculiarly ignorant or misinformed.

In 1787, John Adams wrote to Thomas Jefferson saying:<sup>2</sup>

All the perplexities, confusions, and distresses in America arise, not from defects in the Constitution or confederation, not from want of honor or virtue, so much as from downright ignorance of the nature of coin, credit, and circulation.

Thomas Jefferson, of course, expressed some rather harsh views on the nature of the confusion, and he had a number of suggestions to make for improving the money system. I would hesitate to quote him, however, for fear some of our contemporary bankers might think I was applying some unflattering epithets to them. Jefferson would have placed what he called a "Contitutional

<sup>2</sup> Adams, Charles Francis, *The Works of John Adams*, Vol. 8, p. 447.

<sup>1</sup> Presented before the 70th Continental Congress on April 19, 1961.

veto" on private banks' creating money; and he was given to saying such things as "banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies."

### Deficiencies of Our Banking System

Few of us would agree today that the banking system, as presently organized, is more dangerous than standing armies. On the other hand, a reasonably close examination of the Government's present ways of managing the system discloses several practices which are very peculiar, and very costly to the taxpayers. There are also one or two aspects of this management which are such that prudent citizens would call them dangerous to our national survival.

The Articles of Confederation failed, as we know, largely for the reason that they gave the Continental Congress no money powers. Of course, the Continental Congress issued paper notes, called "Continentials." But in time these came not to be worth "a Continental," because the Continental Congress had no power to declare its money legal tender—that is, make it good for the payment of debts and taxes.

The "Continentials" had to circulate in competition with the money of the individual States, which did have this power, as well as the power to tax, and the "Continentials" became worthless.

In drafting the Constitution, the Founding Fathers corrected this fatal deficiency. They placed all of the money powers and duties in the Federal Government and—specifically—in the Congress. I must observe that, although I am myself jealous of States' rights, the Constitution leaves no States' rights whatever in matters of issuing money, regulating the value of money, or in determining what shall be legal-tender money. These are all powers and duties of the Congress.

True, the Constitution speaks of Congress' having the power "to coin money" and regulate the value thereof. But it has long since been settled that our Founding Fathers were not so unastute as to think that they could create a national sovereignty by giving the Federal Government control merely over the nickels, dimes, and quarters. This was settled

<sup>1</sup> Washington, H. A., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. 7, p. 64-65, Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C., 1854.

<sup>2</sup> Ford, Paul L., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. 10, p. 31.

by the Supreme Court in the Legal Tender cases of the 1870's and again in the Gold Clause cases of the 1930's.

### Delegation of Congressional Money Powers

What, then, has Congress done with its money powers?

The answer is that Congress has delegated these powers, in one way or another, and it has not always been vigilant to learn how these powers were being used after delegating them.

In the period between President Jackson's successful fight on the Second Bank of the United States and President Lincoln's administration, these powers were delegated, in effect, to the States. In truth, the money powers were used exclusively by private commercial banks, under such laws and regulations as the States cared to impose. In this period, State banks issued bank notes, or what we call currency, or "folding" money. They also created money in the form of bank deposits, just as the commercial banks do today. But bank deposits, or "check-book" money, were not then nearly so popular as they are today.

Before Jackson's time, the money powers were officially delegated, for the most part, to the exclusive use of a single, privately-owned bank. There were, however, a number of State banks operating then and issuing notes. Jackson's fight on the Second Bank of the United States was, of course, a fight against what he expected to become a private monopoly control of the money powers; and, as he saw the matter, it was better to have the money in the hands of free-wheeling, uncoordinated State banks than in the hands of a private monopoly.

### Monetary Problems Under Lincoln

President Lincoln's problems were of a different kind, and a much more difficult kind. By the time he took office the country was in need of a national currency—a system under which a dollar issued in one part of the country would be accepted as a dollar in any other part of the country. In order to have such a currency, it was necessary to have a single, national authority to regulate and safeguard the banks issuing the currency. More than this, President Lincoln took office at a time when

the country was suffering from an acute money shortage. With the beginning of the war, hard money was moved to Europe, and the banks had to suspend specie payment. Added to all this, there was the tremendous problem of providing money to fight the war.

It was for these reasons that the national bank system was established. National banks are, of course, privately owned banks, but they are chartered by the Federal Government, and are under Federal law and regulation.

President Lincoln knew more about monetary principles than any President up until his time—and probably since. He had been a lifelong student of the subject and had made profound speeches on the matter as early as 1832, in his first race for the Illinois Legislature.

But, as you perhaps know, President Lincoln's views on money were quite similar to those of Thomas Jefferson; and these were not, I am afraid, very popular with the bankers of his day. He had some sort of idea that if the private banks could issue non-interest-bearing notes, so could the Federal Government.

In fact, early in his first term he did have the Government issue some non-interest-bearing notes—then called "greenbacks"—thus setting off one of the greatest furores of all time. Some \$347 million of these greenbacks were issued before Congress was persuaded to put a stop to the matter.

Incidentally, some \$305 million of these Lincoln notes are still in circulation today. If you happen to have in your pocket a bill which is labeled "United States Note," this is one of them.

Last year I wrote to the Treasury and asked them to tell me what the accrued interest cost to the taxpayers would have been if this \$305 million had been issued in the usual way, as interest-bearing notes, paying interest at 5 percent. The Treasury wrote me that the accrued interest charge, at a rate of 5 percent, compounded semiannually, would have been approximately \$44 billion by last year. In other words, the accrued interest to date would have been 127 times the amount of the money which was issued.

President Lincoln succeeded in getting the National Bank Act passed, but it was on some terms not to his

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liking. The arrangement was this: The Government issued a special series of interest-bearing bonds which the National Banks could acquire and use as the basis for issuing non-interest-bearing bank notes. In other words, the privately owned National Banks received interest from the Government for the money they issued; and they also received interest on the loans and investments, including other Government bonds, which they acquired in exchange for the money they issued.

#### **Passage of Federal Reserve Act in 1913**

This system whereby the Government paid interest to the banks on bank reserves was dropped, however, with the passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913.

Under the new arrangement, the Federal Reserve creates whatever amount of reserves it wishes the private banks to have, without any interest-cost to the Government. In fact, in this process, the Federal Reserve itself acquires, from the open market, an amount of Government bonds equal to the amount of bank reserves it creates, and the interest payments on these bonds are returned to the Federal Treasury. The Federal Reserve pays its salaries and other operating expenses out of this interest income first, but most of the income goes back to the Treasury.

This does not mean that the private banks are no longer privileged to create any money. On the contrary, they still create most of the money. In the Federal Reserve Act, Congress delegated its money-creating powers in part to the Federal Reserve and in part to the private commercial banks. It also delegated to the Federal Reserve the responsibility for determining how the parts are divided—within wide limits specified in the law. At the present time, the Federal Reserve permits the member banks of the System to create about \$10 for each dollar which the Federal Reserve creates in the form of bank reserves. The private banks may create money at this rate of 10 to 1 to make loans to business and consumers, or to invest in securities, including corporate securities and the securities of the Federal, State, and local governments.

#### **Money Issued by Federal Reserve**

As of George Washington's last

birthday, the Federal Reserve had issued and outstanding \$44 billion of money, \$27 billion of which was in currency and \$17 billion in bank reserves. In the process of issuing \$44 billion in money, and also from interest on its investments, the Federal Reserve had acquired \$49 billion of assets, including \$27 billion of interest-paying U. S. Government securities.

The amount of money which the private commercial banks had created and outstanding was more than four times as large. Specifically, it was \$204 billion, as compared to the Federal Reserve's \$46 billion. And as compared to the Federal Reserve's ownership of \$27 billion of U. S. Government securities, the private commercial banks owned \$62 billion.

In one case, the interest paid on these securities goes back into the Federal Treasury, and in the other case the interest payments go into bank profits and thus come out of the taxpayers' pockets.

If any of you are not familiar with the way commercial banks create money, let me amplify a bit. Certainly you must have wondered where money comes from. We know it was not here when the first settlers arrived, and we know that the amount of money in existence increases almost every year. In fact, the money supply has increased over the years at approximately the same rate at which the production of goods and services has increased.

Today, only about 10 percent of the money available to business and consumers is in the form of coins and currency. The other 90 percent is in the form of deposits in the commercial banks—sometimes called "checkbook" money.

This is the way it is done:

When a commercial bank on Main Street or on Wall Street makes John Jones a loan of, say, \$1,000, it does not take the thousand dollars out of my checking account or out of your checking account. It simply creates a credit of \$1,000 in John Jones' checking account. This means that the money supply of the country is increased by \$1,000. An additional \$1,000 of money is available for spending—simply by writing of checks. When a private commercial bank buys a \$1,000 Government bond, the same thing happens. The bank simply creates the money to buy the Government bond.

The fact that money is created in this way will come as a surprise to some people, particularly those who imagine that in the "good old days" every dollar was backed by a dollar's worth of gold. Yet this method of creating money is essentially the same as private bankers in the Western World have been using for several centuries. And at no time have these bankers, or those nations in which they have operated, had enough gold—or enough of any other single commodity—to redeem more than a small fraction of the money in circulation at the time.

In truth, in all these centuries, money has never been created against just gold. It has been created against pledges of all kinds of valuable assets. And we must agree, I think, that on the whole this has been a pretty good system. Certainly if we judge the system by the economic accomplishments—the production of real wealth in the Western nations—we cannot find another system which has performed as well. While we sometimes think that money should represent claims to an equal amount of gold, the fact is it must represent claims to all kinds of real wealth which, in fact, our money does.

#### **Contamination of Reserves by Communist Gold**

We still cling, however, to certain ancient ideas about gold, which, it seems to me, are likely to get us into trouble. So far, there are no signs that the Space Age will make any very heavy requirements on gold. Yet despite the fact that the governments of the Western nations have vast quantities of this metal stored away in underground vaults, they continue to buy up billions more, each year, and at a tremendously high price which we ourselves fix and maintain at an artificial level. In this process, the governments of the Western nations are buying Russian gold, which means that we are sending into Russia and Red China vast quantities of food and machinery which the slave world desperately needs, and cannot produce in sufficient quantities, in exchange for a metal which we do not need.

The indiscriminate way in which the Western world now handles its monetary reserves makes it inevitable that these reserves will be contaminated by Communist gold. The Communists feed this gold into the gray

markets of Europe, and from there it infiltrates our banking system. I think we ought to reexamine this matter very thoughtfully and ask ourselves whether it is really wise policy for the Western world to continue subsidizing a build-up of Russia's and Red China's industrial and military capabilities. It may be that we and our allies ought to consider some step to sterilize our monetary gold, such as putting it in the safekeeping of the International Monetary Fund here in Washington. If this were done, then at least we would know we would have the gold in case some scientific or industrial need for it ever develops.

I hope, also, that here at home we can give some careful attention to our money system and continue to make improvements. Tremendous improvements have, of course, been made. In the so-called good old days of the 19th century, when some of us imagine we had a gold dollar, the money system was, in reality, a source of chronic disorder in the economic system. In those days there were periodic money panics, bank crises, wholesale bank failures, widespread bankruptcies, and severe depressions, all arising from malfunctioning of the money system. Fortunately, the American people have been intelligent enough to learn from experience and make improvements.

The establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1914 has been, no doubt, our greatest single achievement in providing a good money system. But other improvements can be made, and there have been some backward steps in the years since the Federal Reserve Act was passed. New practices have grown up in the Federal Reserve and in the private banking system which were not intended by the Federal Reserve Act. Furthermore, Congress has amended this act a number of times, particularly in the early New Deal period, without, I am afraid, always fully understanding what was being done. If I might suggest for your consideration improvements which now might be made they would be these:

#### **Suggested Improvements in Federal Reserve System**

First, a change in the assignment of responsibility for determining what interest rates business and consumers must pay for the use of money. When the Federal Reserve Act was passed,

in 1913, the responsibility for determining interest rates was placed in the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Board members are what we might call the public members. They are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They are appointed for long terms—14 years—and to keep his job a Board member is not dependent upon the wishes of the private bankers.

At the time the Federal Reserve Act was being worked out, some of the bankers felt that they should be on whatever board or committee was to determine interest rates. Carter Glass took a delegation of such bankers to see President Wilson on this very question. Carter Glass reports that President Wilson said to them that private bankers have no more right to be on a board or committee to help fix interest rates than the railroad owners have a right to be on the Interstate Commerce Commission to help fix freight rates.

In the early 1930's, however, the act was amended in a way which shifted the practical powers of determining interest rates to a committee within the Federal Reserve System. This is the so-called Federal Open Market Committee, and its membership includes not only the members of the Board, but also the Federal Reserve Bank presidents. The Federal Reserve Bank presidents are not selected by the President or the Congress or the general public. They are selected by the Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks, and these Directors are elected by the private banks. In other words, the private banks now have representatives on the Committee which determines interest rates, precisely contrary to President Wilson's intention and the intention of the original law. This seems to me a bad principle, although I say this without disrespect to any individual who has served as a Federal Reserve Bank president.

Second, the original Federal Reserve Act was founded on the principle of an elastic money supply, to be automatically regulated. In other words, the money supply was to increase and decrease automatically with increases and decreases in economic activity. The amount of economic activity taking place was thus to determine the money supply. In recent years, however, Federal Reserve officials have been deliberately

and consciously fixing and changing the money supply, in an effort to control the amount of economic activity taking place. It is my considered view that money used for this purpose is unconstitutional money. The Congress has never delegated to the Federal Reserve any authority to restrict or limit the volume of economic activity which may take place in this country.

Third, I would not go so far as Jefferson and Lincoln are said to have wanted to go, which was to have the Government create all the money. I believe that money created for private borrowers can best be created by private banks. A private lender, operating on profit-making standards, is the best agency for discriminating between those persons who are to have credit and those who are not to have credit. On the other hand, I have great difficulty understanding why the Government should let the banks use its money-creating power, free of charge, to create money for the purpose of lending it to the Government at an interest charge.

This much seems clear: Since both the Federal Reserve and the private banks can create money with which to buy Government bonds, the Federal Reserve ought to buy a great deal more of these bonds and thus permit the private banks to buy correspondingly less of these bonds. The Federal Reserve can do this and still maintain the same money supply it would maintain anyway. In other words, the question of inflation does not enter into this suggestion one way or the other. The only question is whether or not billions of dollars of interest payments are taken out of the taxpayers' pockets each year and put into bank profits.

Fourth, the original Federal Reserve Act provided eligible paper as the means by which the private banks could obtain credit from the Federal Reserve. This meant that a private bank could obtain such credit only after it had used up its lending powers in extending credit to business, farmers, and other borrowers in the local community. But the act has also been amended on this point, as well, so that now the banks can obtain Federal Reserve credit on Government bonds. The

(Continued on page 514)



## PUBLIC RELATIONS

### Press Coverage During Continental Congress

By Marceline G. (Mrs. William Olin) Burtner,  
National Vice-Chairman, Press Committee, in  
charge of Statistics and Aide to Reporters

The news reports on the 70th Congress were large in scope. The Washington papers, including the *Post*, *News*, and *Star*, with over 1200 inches, had 15 pictures and covered more than 80 topics. Other papers that sent reporters were: *Alexandria Gazette*, *Hartford Courant*, *Passaic Herald News*, *Athens Banner Herald*, *Motion Picture Daily*, *Human Events*, *New York Times* and *Post*, *Chicago Herald Tribune* and North Carolina dailies. Reporters were also there for *Time* and *Life* magazines, *International Camera*, and the *Gannett News Service*. The United States Government sent representatives from the Public Affairs Office of National Defense and the United States Information Agency. The *Central News Agency* from China was also represented. The two wire services, *United Press International* and *Associated Press*, covered all sessions and the banquet. The UPI had three reporters and the AP two, with Frances Lewine, President of the Women's National Press Club, attending most of the sessions and the banquet. One Washington newscaster reported on the large assemblage of DAR in town. Unfortunately he carried on television the DAR letters with the Star insignia. The District Daughters promptly requested him to get his insignia straightened out.

Pictures included those of the President General in the Maine room with its new decor; at the speaker's rostrum opening night in Constitution Hall; with Senator Goldwater; with Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, National DAR School Chairman at their tea party in the D.C. Chapter House; and alone inspecting the Grandfather lineage volumes. Other distinguished Daughters photographed were Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, with Miss Lynn Brussock, Junior Membership Chairman. Mrs. M. Gertrude Gould of Danvers, Mass., was shown inspecting the new voting machines used for the first time by the Daughters in a National election. Other photographs showed the Georgetown

University student pickets; some Daughters in the library with the caption "Peeping into the past"; and Mrs. Lee Irons, one of the President General's Pages with Mary Todd Lincoln's beautiful gown and black French lace shawl, gifts from Mrs. Harold Welch of the Springfield (Ill.) Chapter to the NSDAR, which were presented to the Smithsonian Institution on permanent loan for First Ladies Hall.

We had Herblock's usual cartoon of the beribboned Daughters with their resolutions. This time he added Senator Goldwater as the "Featured Convention Speaker at Constitution Hall". Another cartoon pictured Mrs. Kennedy holding back the DAR from the White House. There were five Letters to the Editor, four critical (primarily of the Stamp resolution) and one commendatory by a non-DAR, which described Herblock's cartoon as downright disgusting and the Kennedys' refusal to let the Daughters enjoy their regular tour of the White House as trivial. The *Post*'s feature writer, George Dixon, had a field day quoting the Public Relations Director.

Included in the wide coverage were: Messages from Mrs. Ashmead White, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, and the eight invited guest speakers (including the banquet speaker, Gayle Gupton, son of a former Chaplain General, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton); the business sessions with all the resolutions and commendations; the proposed amendment on proxy voting; the setting-up of the new Lineage Research Committee; the six candidates for Vice Presidents General and the three for Honorary Vice Presidents General; the elections and the run-off elections; dedication of the new Memorial Garden honoring both living and deceased Daughters, with its trees, shrubbery, its granite benches, a hexagonal fountain honoring a Mississippi Daughter and a flagstone walk donated by the New York Society; and the Illinois buffet supper, which was not overlooked, with its

50-voiced, robed, a cappella choir from Suitland (Md.) High School, directed by Dorothy Seebree Belling, cousin of the Illinois State Regent.

The press concerned itself with the attendance, the long registration lines, the requirements for DAR membership, the interest of the DAR in Mrs. Kennedy's rearrangement of the First Ladies' portraits at the White House, particularly those of Martha Washington and Caroline Scott Harrison (the latter was presented to the White House in 1894 by the DAR and reported under the headline *White House, a Moving Story*); the fashion show of uniforms worn by the women in the Armed Forces; and the representative to the DAR Congress from the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary.

Other succinct headlines included: *DAR Gathers for Congress, No Open Politicking, Pages Have Their Fling* (annual dance), *The Daughters Are Fighting for Members, Editor Urges Downfall for Castro* (John Acklemire of Indianapolis News). This was the message of several of the speakers. *DAR Rejects Proxy Voting*, and these two headlines, *DAR Lifeline Is Tribute to Dolly—on Lafayette Square*, and *DAR Says Spare the Square*, concerning Miss Carraway's motion to preserve historic sites, particularly the Dolly Madison and Benjamin Tayloe houses on Lafayette Square.

As usual resolutions had banner headlines, with the Peace Corps getting a lion's share—*Daughters Ponder Peace Corps, DAR Calls Peace Corps a Danger to U.S., DAR Condemns Peace Corps* (and cites risks), *Peace Corps Has Lone DAR Defender*. Betty Miles, of the *Star*, reported a round of applause for this resolution opposing President Kennedy's Peace Corps. Marie Smith of the *Post* reported that the DAR Congress adopted with loud yeas and applause the resolution urging the United States to oppose strongly the admission of Red China to the United Nations. Other headlines were: *Ask O.E.C.D. Review and Hail Monroe Doctrine*.

All Daughters speaking for or against the resolutions were mentioned by the Press; Mrs. Mary T. Schweibert of Caldwell, Idaho, was interviewed on her stand against the resolution encouraging showing of the film, *Operation Abolition*. Other

(Continued on page 526)

# Children in Daguerreotypes

By Helen Gladwin Plumb Thomas  
Eulalona Chapter, Klamath Falls, Oreg.



The baby picture of Abigail Jane Case, born September 2, 1861, in Sinclairville, N. Y., shows that she is sitting on her mother's lap. Her ancestors fought in the Revolution in a company from Durham, Conn. The daguerreotype was taken in Westfield, Mass.



The baby picture of Charles Sumner Plumb, born April 21, 1860, in Westfield, Mass., was taken while he was sitting in a small chair which held him firmly in place. He has a rather pained expression, but resigned.

**T**HERE ARE many daguerreotypes in America, but comparatively few of children. The reason for this is that the one being photographed must sit perfectly still for one to three minutes, while the picture is being taken. Another reason is that daguerreotypes were expensive until they were improved and were more generally employed to preserve the sitter's likeness. On the back of one made soon after 1850 was marked:

Ives Daguerrian Gallery  
142 Washington St., Boston.  
Prices of daguerreotypes—  
25 cents to 25 dollars.

Daguerreotypes were first made known to the world by Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre in a paper presented to the French Academy of Sciences

in 1839. This process used metal plates covered with a silver iodide solution which, exposed to the light through a camera lens, produced a picture that was then fixed by mercury vapor and hyposulphite of soda.

In 1850 an improved method was developed, using glass instead of metal plates, and from that time on, all of the larger cities had their "daguerrian galleries".

Each daguerreotype was made from a single exposure of the camera, and it was quite an event in the family when one of its members had a daguerreotype taken.

The children who sat for pictures must have been under strict control of their parents and most assuredly did not enjoy sitting for a daguerreotype. No one was allowed to smile, as the expression which started as a

smile turned to a grimace after a three-minute sitting. Sometimes a rather grim look crept into even an adult's picture.

Small babies' pictures were occasionally taken by the clever method of having the mother sit in the chair, covering her with a large shawl and then putting the baby in her lap to be held firmly without moving. The chair was sometimes covered with a piece of drapery, if the child could be made to sit there alone the required time for making the exposure.

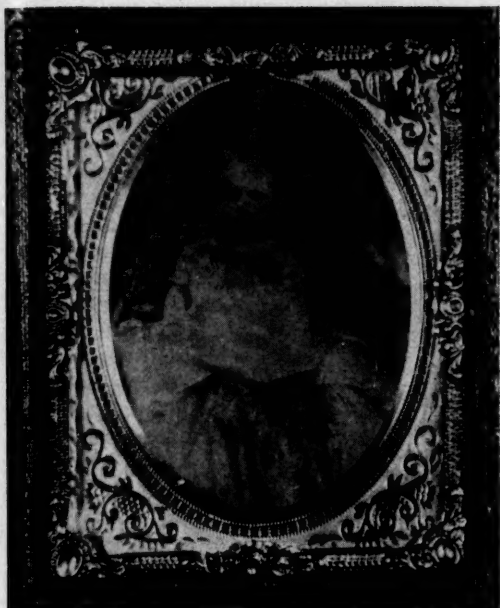
There is something wistful about these children. Their parents loved them but ruled them with an iron hand, following the precepts of the Bible. The children lived in such security as almost to prevent individuality from flowering.

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The older daguerreotype of Charles, taken when he was 2 years old, shows him sitting alone, without props. He was descended from Lemuel Brooks, a soldier serving in a militia regiment, 1782, from Norwalk, Conn.



Abigail Jane Case is evidently about 5 years old when this picture was taken, and is receiving moral support from a parlor chair. In the corners of the brass mat lining the case can be seen figures of flags, cannon, and a ship. This particular liner was made by the Scovil Manufacturing Co. or by Holmes, Booth and Haydens Co. of Waterbury, Conn.



A timid child liked to have his mother hold his hand, and here you see Henry Douglas Weller with his mother, Mrs. William Weller (née Jane Douglas), of Westfield, Mass. He was born there Oct. 3, 1851. His mother died in 1860, so he might have been about 6 years-old when this daguerreotype was taken.



The little girl with sad eyes, who wears a silk dress trimmed with velvet, is Selena Louise Gladwin, who was born July 15, 1861, in East Haddam, Conn. One of her ancestors, Josiah Scovil, fought in the Revolution in the Lexington Alarm, 1775, and took part in the battles of Long Island and White Plains.

# PATRIOTISM IN A REPUBLIC

By Wallace Everett Caldwell<sup>1</sup>

A nation has been defined as a group of people bound together by a common tradition. From that tradition arises a common loyalty. This common loyalty we call patriotism. In the case of the United States, as we shall see, this is based upon the tradition of the past history of the United States, particularly those men who braved the seas to found this country and then later those who set it free and establish it as a nation.

Centuries ago a Roman poet, who lived about the year 200 B.C., made the celebrated remark that Rome owed its greatness to its ancient traditions and its men. They depended on them to produce those qualities that they felt produced men who would be loyal to Rome and who did serve Rome so well that it rose from being a small city to a great empire. The qualities on which the Romans laid stress were in particular, two. One of these they called *virtus*. Our modern word "virtue" is not a good translation; the quality is rather manliness—the quality of the man who sees his duty to himself, to his family, to his state, and who does it boldly, courageously and well. The other quality was *pietas*, translated "piety," again a bad translation. The man who was pious, who had this quality of *pietas*, was a man who performed his full duty to his family, to his state, and to the gods of his state. These qualities they encouraged in the youth by a great many stories. Some of these stories were legendary, fictional perhaps, and many were true. But the boys learned them as a part of their education. They heard the story of Mucius, who tortured himself to prove to the Etruscans that you could not torture secrets out of a Roman; of Horatius who defended the bridge in the celebrated story; and of Cincinnatus, who (given su-

preme power), accomplished in 16 days a task for which he was given the power, and then laid it down. He made no attempt to make himself ruler by overuse of the power given him. They told the story of Pyrrhus walking around a battlefield with his secretary after he had defeated the Romans and noticing that every Roman, lying dead on the battlefield, had received his wounds from the front. These and many more are part of the traditions on which patriotism was based. And these were the qualities that made Rome great. When, in the later years, men scoffed at tradition and boys regarded all these things as delusions of old fogies and instead of listening to the stories and using them to develop their own characters they laughed at them and simply said, "What's there in them for me? How can I get office, how can I get power, how can I get wealth?" the Roman Republic tottered to its fall.

We have traditions in our own great past. Several of them, to be sure, are fictional, like the story of Washington and the cherry tree, but there are many others that are true and that are stirring—the stories of the early days in Virginia, of John Smith, the starving time, the stories of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, their terrible year there and their struggle to set up the Mayflower Compact to establish free government in this country, the hard stories of the Puritans and many, many more who came over to this country, cleared the wil-

## Liberty<sup>1</sup>

By Arta Nottingham (Mrs.  
Maurice K.) Chappius,  
Whetstone Chapter,  
Columbus, Ohio

"Liberty is never free,"

It is not something one can see.  
Not a mask to hide a face,  
Or put one in a mighty place.  
It is sweet music to the soul,  
For everyone it is a goal.  
A litany for one and all,  
A beat of drums, a clarion call—  
Come lift the cup you cannot see  
And drink to sweet, sweet Liberty!

<sup>1</sup> All rights reserved.

derness, and founded the colonies, preparing the way for future greatness. Then we have the stories of Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, of Paul Revere, of Lexington and Concord. In North Carolina the story of Kings Mountain, the rallying of men to secure freedom for this country. My own Revolutionary ancestor lived in northern New York. When Burgoyne's expedition came down from Canada, his house was used as the British general's headquarters. As a boy I saw the corduroy road, still surviving in part, which Burgoyne had built for that invasion. Near at hand in North Carolina we have the Cornwallis Road. I wonder how many children now know the significance of that road in the history of the State and of the struggle for freedom here.

These stories and countless others that the older generation was brought up on are part of the heritage of the American people. On them is based the great American tradition. These qualities have made men great in the past; they will continue to make our boys into great men. The work of the patriotic societies, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, is to keep the American tradition alive, not by glorifying our ancestors but by studying them so that we may see the qualities that enabled them to produce this nation. Then we must teach these American traditions to our youth so that youth may learn from them those true lessons of patriotism that are necessary—supremely necessary—in this age when we hear so much of juvenile delinquency, so much of corruption in politics as in business, so much of materialism, so much of self-seeking. The wartime drew out these qualities of patriotism again. We saw them brilliantly illustrated in both World Wars. Those qualities in Rome continued not only in war but in peacetime. They must continue in the United States in peacetime or, as did the Romans, we will lose them and in losing them we may well lose the American way of life itself. So, I call upon you parents to make sure that the young people of today learn the stories, true and fictional, that make up the great American tradition and are the foundation of American patriotism and of the American way of life.

<sup>1</sup> Address given at a meeting of the Davie Poplar Chapter, D.A.R., in Chapel Hill, N. C., and later used as a radio broadcast in celebration of American History Month, by Dr. Wallace Everett Caldwell, Professor and former Head of the History Department, University of North Carolina; A. B. Cornell, Ph.D., Columbia. Author of *The Ancient World and of World History*, 1949, selected for use in schools of Israel. Former Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Member, Sons of the American Revolution and Historian of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Wars.

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**By Dorothy J. Clark**

When a boy's mother is a genealogist, sometimes he must think that he has more ancestors than he can possibly remember! Everyone has the same number of ancestors. Each generation doubles itself. For instance, you have 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 greatgrandparents, 16 great-great, and so on.

I've observed that when a youngster has knowledge of one of his own ancestors taking part in any of our country's historical events, he tends to take more of an interest in reading and learning more about that part of our country's background. If one of his great-grandfathers fought in the Civil War, he wants to read more about the particular battles in which this ancestor was involved. If one branch of his family left the New England coast in a covered wagon to come out to the Midwest, the youngster is more apt to be interested in that phase of our history.

There are many reasons why the study of family genealogy is important. This is just one reason I'm interested and try to interest others.

Ten generations back my son Dennis has a great-great-great-great great-great-great-great-grandfather Richard Smith, Jr., who emigrated to America with his father from England. The family settled in Wethersfield, Conn., and the daughter, Beriah, married Richard Fox, the first of his line to come to America.

We can learn much about our ancestors by reading their wills. The will of Richard Smith was most informative.

In the year 1680, I, Richard Smith of Wethersfield, stricken in years and finding myself weak in body, thinke it meet and convenient to settle that little matter which the Lord graciously hath given me in the World. Item. I give and bequeath to my wife one yoke of oxen, to be sold for money by my son, Joseph Smith, and the money delivered to my wife. Also she shall have two cows, and my sons Joseph and Benjamin shall take care of and keep said cows for summer pasturing and winter fodder, or two other, during her life. I give to my wife one bed, the best now in the house, with whatever else belongs to it, to her and her heirs forever. I give to my wife the use and whole disposal of one of the rooms of my house, with the use of the seller chambers, during her natural life, to be kept in repair

so it may be comfortable for her. I give to her what little mony I have in my hands and 15 pounds in good Country pay, to be paid by my sons, Samuel, Joseph, and Benjamin equally.

Here the will deals with all the land he owned and how he wanted it divided among his heirs. One section had been purchased from the Indians. The bound boy, Thomas Buck, age about 17 years, whose 4 years' working time was valued at 10 pounds, was turned over to his son Joseph Smith. The daughters and daughters-in-law were given "Brass and Pewter and Bedding and all other necessary Household Stuffe." The son-in-law, Richard Fox, was given six acres of Upland.

The will of Richard Fox was dated July 10th, 1708:

I, Richard Fox, of Glastonbury, husbandman, do make this my last will and testament: Impris: I give and bequeath to Beriah, my beloved wife, the use of my dwelling house, cellar, orchard, and improveable lands during the time of her natural life, and then to return to my sons hereafter named. Item. I give to Beriah my wife all my moveables, both within doors and without, for her use and comfort so long as she doth live, and then to dispose of the abovesaid moveables, if any are left, to any or all of her children as she pleaseth.

He named his sons: Richard, Jr., Ebenezer, John, Joseph, and Abraham, all of whom received several acres of land. The son John must have been a sore point with his father, however, for he qualified his bequest of 25 acres.

If my son John sees cause to live on the land, I give it to him and his heirs forever; but if he, said John Fox, will not live upon the land, then the abovesaid 25 acres of land I give to my son Ebenezer Fox and to my son Abraham Fox equally.

Our family line continues down through Abraham Fox, to his son Abraham, Jr., to his son Elijah Fox, Sr., to his son Elijah Fox, Jr., to his son Marenus Gilbert Fox, and then to my grandfather William Henry Fox, the great-grandfather of young Dennis. There is a story in every man's life; each generation takes its place in history.

Elijah Fox, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier who enlisted for 3 years in 1777 in a Connecticut regiment of artificers. Any 6-year-old boy will

ask right away "What is an artificer?" Well, during the Revolutionary War, an artificer was a skilled craftsman, a military mechanic, a worker in an artillery laboratory, in other words, a gunsmith. Surely, when Dennis studies the period of the American Revolution in school he'll be interested in the firearms of that period and the part the Connecticut men played in the conflict.

In 1818 the Congress provided pensions for the Revolutionary soldiers if they met certain requirements. So in 1823 Elijah filed the schedule of his entire property with the Clerk of the Jefferson County, N. Y., court as required and applied for a pension.

The painfully short list of his belongings shows his financial position at that time, and the contrast between his way of life and that of his great - great - great - great - grandson Dennis is hard to believe.

The Court set a total value of \$47.13 on the following list of Elijah's possessions:

1 cow, 8 sheep, 2 hogs, 1 ax, 1 pail, 1 pot-kettle, 1 teakettle, 1 spider, 1 5-pail kettle, 1 table, 1 stand, 8 chairs, 1 shovel and tongs, 9 cups and saucers, 12 plates, 4 bowls, 2 platters, 1 brown earthen chamber, 2 brown earthen plates, 4 milk pans, 1 sugar bowl, 1 milk cup, salt cellar, 4 tin pans, 2 stone pots, stone churn, 1 8-qt.-stone jug, 2 small jugs, 1 pt. decanter, 3 wine glasses, 3 wooden bowls, 2 pine tubs, 12 knives and forks, 6 spoons, 1 looking glass, 1 buttress, 1 pr. pincers, 1 shoeing hammer, 1 hand hammer, 1 piece of chain, 1 auger (then were listed two items that were illegible), 3 or 4 old barrels, 2 pails, 1 lantern, 50 lb. pork, 3 bushels wheat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. pickles, 8 lb. sugar, and 5 lb. butter.

At this time Elijah Fox was 64 years of age. In 1832 his pension was raised from \$8 per month to \$144 per year. Elijah died in 1838, leaving a widow and eight children. The widow, Polly, was his second wife, not our ancestress, who was Sabra Nettleton and died at the birth of their first child, Elijah, Jr. The other seven children by the second wife were not in our direct line.

**Daniel Webster once said:**

The man who feels no sentiment of veneration for the memory of his fathers, who has no natural regard for his ancestors or his kindred, is himself unworthy of kindred regard or remembrance. American history would certainly benefit if every parent would provide an accurate account of the family history which thereafter children should keep up to date and pass on to future generations.

# American History Month

By Ida A. (Mrs. Kenneth G.) Maybe  
National Chairman

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow," a statement made by a New Englander in 1791, may well describe the progress of this committee.

In 1952, Mrs. William H. Noel, Kentucky Chairman of Americanism, planted the little acorn with her idea of having her State Governor issue a proclamation designating February as American History Month. Governor Weatherby complied, and our National Society nourished the seedling in 1956 by authorizing a special committee with the Historian General as the National Chairman. Further encouragement was given in 1959, when a separate chairman was appointed, the work remaining under the direction of the Historian General.

The oak is really beginning to grow—Through the conscientious effort of the National Vice Chairmen, State Historians, and State Chairmen the American History Month Committee this year accomplished a long-sought goal. All 50 States obtained, from their respective Governors, proclamations or resolutions designating February as American History Month—a perfect record. In addition, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone also had proclamations.

Literally hundreds of mayors and city managers cooperated in issuing similar documents. Such recognition on a local level is invaluable, as it focuses the eyes of all the community on what we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are trying to accomplish.

Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York is adding us in another of our objectives, that of having a Resolution passed by the Congress of the

United States asking the President of the United States to issue annually a proclamation designating February as American History Month. The Senator has introduced this legislation for us there, and his efforts are appreciated.

Work in this field is also being carried on at the State level and meeting with a good bit of success. Seven States (Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia) already have permanent legislation on their State Statute Books. All other States are asked to concentrate on this endeavor for the coming year.

To encourage our youth in the study and research in American History, the annual essay for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades is sponsored in public, private, and parochial schools. An approximate total of 1,672 schools participated this past year, with literally thousands of children writing on *Historic Waterways*.

The division prize, *America and Its Presidents*, by E. V. Miers, was awarded to the division winners in each grade for the following States and one Overseas chapter: Arkansas, Canal Zone, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The National winners, recipients of \$25 U.S. Savings Bonds, were: 5th grade, Diane Lynn Stewart, Morgantown, W. Va.; 6th grade, Susan Harbison, Keosauqua, Iowa; 7th grade, Willie (Billy) Crutchfield Wright, Evergreen, La.; 8th grade,

Ann Allen, Memphis, Tenn. We plan to publish several of these essays in a later Magazine.

The 1961-62 topic is *An Historic Figure in My State*. With every State having some famous man or woman who has contributed considerably to this country's greatness, the boys and girls will find a new challenge for their research and writing ability.

A total of 761 reported window displays brought a graphic reminder of American History Month to the general public. Our AMH posters were most useful in these displays. The AMH stickers for all mail during February added their reminder to all who handled or received the mail. Over 40,000 stickers were sold this past year. It is suggested that historians and chairmen have these items for sale at State Conference, District Meetings, and chapter meetings.

Our growing oak has spread its arms to newspapers and radio and TV coverage. Stories, editorials, pictures, and letters to the editor accounted for 54,602 inches of publicity. The use of our Spot Announcements resulted in over 514 hours of radio and TV time. These announcements serve a dual purpose—they bring to the attention of all listeners an important event for that day and also inform the listening audience of the many fine projects of our National Society. These Spots were also used in classrooms and newspapers.

The American History Month Committee encompasses the three objectives of our National Society—educational, patriotic, and historical. The acorn was planted by an idea, the sapling was nourished by encouragement, and the oak will become a very "tall" one through the work and enthusiasm of every Daughter who prizes her real heritage—her American History.

## Thirteenth Annual National and School Awards Program of Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

Freedoms Foundation, established in March, 1949, exists:

"1. To Create and Build an understanding of the spirit and philosophy of the Constitution and Bill of Rights and of our "bundle" of indivisible political and economic freedoms inherent in them.

"2. To Inspire Love of Freedom and to support the spiritual unity born of the belief that man is a dignified human be-

ing, created in the image of his Maker, and by that fact possessor of certain inalienable rights."

Cash awards, honor medals, honor certificates, historic trips, American educators medals, and Valley Forge classroom teachers' medals will be presented to winners of the 1961 National Awards in the following

categories:

1. George Washington Award (\$5,000 and George Washington Honor Medal and Plaque), for the most outstanding individual contribution to American freedom, during 1961.

2. Thomas Jefferson Awards (two principal awards of \$500 each; up to 20

(Continued on page 482)

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# Message from the Registrar General and Highlights of Her Joint Meeting with Genealogical Records, Membership and Transportation Committee, April 18, 1961.

By Martha B. (Mrs. Austin Carl) Hayward

Before I give the highlights of our meeting, I wish to correct the rumor, which has come to the National Society through letters, to the effect that the requirements for membership have been changed in order to increase membership. Be it understood that the requirements have not been changed. It is only easier for an applicant to become a member because the National Society is giving more assistance to the chapters with their potential members. At no time have or will we knowingly accept a member unless she is a blood descendant of a Revolutionary ancestor.

After a few remarks regarding the work of my office, I had the pleasure of introducing nine speakers. Space permits giving the highlights only of what was said, but so much valuable information was supplied that copies of these addresses have been made and are being sent to all State Registrars. If information is desired regarding these subjects mentioned, kindly write to your State Registrar.

Mrs. Frank L. Harris, National Chairman, Membership Committee, mentioned two problems facing her committee—the numbers of resignations and of deceased members. She suggested ways of preventing resignations and overcoming the loss by deceased members and gave as a goal, *Every member get a good new member—two new members for every deceased member.*

Mrs. William S. Kenyon, National Chairman, Lineage Research Committee, gave instructions regarding records being collected by her committee, which are being of such great help to potential members. She asked that all loose pages of data be kept and bound in volumes of a hundred pages, indexed as Miscellaneous Records. She urged that the chapters that have not completed the project of genealogical forms do so as soon as possible.

Mrs. Charles Dinkey, Jr., National Chairman, Transportation Committee, spoke of the importance of trans-

porting persons to chapter meetings. She advised that the chapter chairman of this committee arrange and know that transportation is available to a prospective member, a new member, and her sponsor. The elderly members and those on foot should be offered a means of attending meetings. A Junior Member often has no way of coming to a meeting when the family car is needed for other purposes. This forethought not only increases the membership and attendance but promotes friendliness and interest in the projects of the Society.

Miss Barbara Lynn Brussock, National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee, stated that her committee's main concern is the increase in the number of DAR between the ages of 18 and 35. They are important to tomorrow's DAR and will assure future leadership. To acquire this increase, it is necessary to have an active State Regent and an energetic and interested State Chairman of Junior Membership. The State Regent should appoint a chairman who is a worker. She will be the link between the National and chapter chairmen. The chapter regent must give her support to this committee and the entire chapter must work together for an increase in the number of Junior Members.

Miss Laura Dickerson, National Vice Chairman, Program Committee, told how the program of a chapter can be the main factor in keeping its members, attracting new members, and increasing attendance. The program chairman must carefully plan the time of the committees in reporting the work, allowing time for the regent, or vice regent, to comment on each report. Miss Dickerson suggested a panel for the new program theme, *For Evil to Triumph, Good Men Need Only Do Nothing*. Each member of the panel could take a topic of interest to members and guests and discuss it, with answers to questions. Interchange of programs

with other organizations was also suggested.

Miss Gertrude MacPeck, National Chairman, DAR Magazine, spoke of the Magazine as a tool of membership, a link that connects the National Society and its members. She suggested that the chapter provide a year's subscription to a new member. Also, that the chapter regent display copies of the Magazine and use articles from it in chapter programs.

Mrs. Earl C. Douglas, Washington State Regent, presented her State Membership Committee's plan. As this plan has increased the membership in her State, it has been given as a plan to be used in other States. Chapter regents obtain from the members names of female relatives who can be potential members, as well as of friends who are thought to be eligible. These names are sent to the State Chairman of Membership and then to the State in which the prospective member resides. Thus, all States could be informed of eligible women residing there.

Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Illinois State Regent, spoke with enthusiasm regarding the new Lineage Research Committee and offered the method of her committee as a help to others. She outlined the need of helping an applicant, cooperation between officers and chairmen, Illinois' method of helping through the distribution of National and State printed material, educational and assistance program, and making tools available. She then spoke of the New Project, *The Illinois DAR Genealogical Loan Library*.

Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, New York State Registrar, described how she had tried to make her chores easier and smoother by giving her chapter registrars aid and suggestions. The good results she has had, she believes, were due to adequate information, instructions, current notices, and much appreciation for all work done by the registrars expressed on all occasions.

# From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy  
Registered Parliamentarian

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**QUESTION:** Should the parliamentarian attend the chapter board meetings?

**ANSWER:** It is certainly permissible and desirable that the chapter parliamentarian attend the board and chapter meetings. Usually the executive board of a chapter has general supervision of the affairs of a chapter. In the chapter meeting and executive board meeting the parliamentarian should be given a chair near the presiding officer (P.L., p. 324). The National pattern is for the Parliamentarian to attend meetings of the National Board of Management and Continental Congress, but it is not necessary or desirable for the Parliamentarian to attend meetings of the Executive Committee.

**QUESTION:** Is it permissible in a chapter where there is one candidate for each office to have a viva voce vote instead of a ballot vote?

**ANSWER:** No. You cannot suspend your Bylaws. "Election shall be by ballot and a majority vote shall elect" is the usual statement in chapter bylaws, or should be. A voice vote is not a vote by ballot, and the election is not a legal election if the bylaws require the election to be by ballot. We cannot impress on our members too strongly the importance of conforming to the Bylaws.

**QUESTION:** May a State Society have a Nominating Committee?

**ANSWER:** Certainly a State Society may have a Nominating Committee. There is nothing in the Bylaws of the National Society that prohibits a State Society from having a Nominating Committee. In my opinion, the committee should be elected by the State Conference. In the model Bylaws for chapters is an excellent form which could easily be adapted to the needs of the State Society (DAR Handbook, 1960, p. 130).

**QUESTION:** Does passing a resolution at a State Conference, without following the requirements as set out in the Bylaws, constitute an amendment to the Bylaws, and is it binding on the State Society?

**ANSWER:** Passing a resolution purporting to amend bylaws does not constitute an amendment. Such a resolution should have been ruled out of order, and even if it were adopted the action taken is null and void (R.O.R., p. 54). The article of the Bylaws providing for their amendment cannot be suspended (R.O.R., p. 267). The Bylaws of a State Society usually require that a copy of the proposed amendment be sent to each chapter not less than — days before the convening of the State Conference. Robert's *Rules of Order Revised* gives five pages to amendments to bylaws (R.O.R., pp. 269-273).

**QUESTION:** Our chapter Bylaws forbid an officer's serving for more than two

terms in the same office. How long a term of service is considered a full term of office?

**ANSWER:** A person who has served for more than half the term is considered to have filled a term of office (P.L., p. 485, question 207). If you wish you could use the model form and include this in your Bylaws, "A person who has served more than half a term in any office shall be considered to have served a term" (DAR Handbook, 1960, p. 130).

**QUESTION:** Does R.O.R. permit deciding a tie vote by lot?

**ANSWER:** Yes, a tie vote may be decided by lot (P.L., p. 234). It is preferable to continue balloting until a candidate receives a majority vote. In the Bylaws of the National Society a provision is made in the election of the seven Vice Presidents General: Article VI, Section 3, "... and in case the seven highest cannot be determined on account of a tie, lots shall be cast ..."

**QUESTION:** As regent, may I count all who do not vote as having voted on the prevailing side? I get my authority from R.O.R., p. 193.

**ANSWER:** No. Possibly nothing Robert ever wrote has been more *misinterpreted*. While the moral influence of those not voting is with the prevailing side, the regent only counts and announces those *actually voting*. There is no authority for counting those who do not vote for either side (P.L., p. 525, question 344).

**QUESTION:** If the reading of minutes is dispensed with, when may the minutes be read?

**ANSWER:** The minutes may be read later in the same meeting when nothing is before the chapter (R.O.R., p. 249-250). If they are not taken up before the next meeting the minutes dispensed with come before the meeting before the reading of the later minutes.

**QUESTION:** Where does the secretary sit?

**ANSWER:** The secretary sits near the presiding officer. Usually the secretary is provided with a desk.

**QUESTION:** May a main motion be amended?

**ANSWER:** Yes, an original main motion may be amended (R.O.R., p. 146). However, if debate has been closed by ordering the previous question on the original main motion, then amendments are not in order. Ordering the previous question not only closes debate but also prevents further amendments (R.O.R., p. 115).

**QUESTION:** In our chapter a member moved that a certain main motion require a two-thirds vote to carry it. Was the motion in order?

**ANSWER:** The motion was in order. A member may move that a main motion require a two-thirds vote for its adoption. This is equivalent to suspending the rules

relating to voting. The motion would be made in this manner: "I move that a two-thirds vote be required for adoption of the motion to ...". The motion to require the main motion to be carried by a two-thirds vote would itself require a two-thirds vote (P.L., p. 518, question 323).

**QUESTION:** May a motion be made to adopt a debatable question without debate?

**ANSWER:** When a chapter wishes to adopt a debatable question without debate, the proper motion is: "I move to suspend the rules and adopt the following motion without debate—That ...". (R.O.R., p. 86, 87).

**QUESTION:** What vote does it take to rescind and expunge from the minutes an action taken by the chapter?

**ANSWER:** It takes a majority vote of the total membership of the chapter and *nothing less* to rescind and expunge from your chapter's record a correct statement of what was done, recorded, and officially approved. You do not remove the motion, etc., from the minutes. Carefully draw a line around the words, write "Expunged by order of the chapter on the — day of —, 19—", and have the secretary sign. The words "expunged" must be readable. One assembly neatly snipped the expunged words out with scissors. This was completely inexcusable. The matter expunged must remain in the minutes and be entirely legible (R.O.R., p. 170, lines 13-32).

**QUESTION:** What are the duties of the Auditing Committee?

**ANSWER:** If an Auditing Committee will conform to the following routine, the work should be satisfactory:

1. Examine the report of the treasurer.
2. Ascertain that the treasurer has accounted for all money received.
3. Check that there is a receipt for every disbursement.
4. Note that expenditures were authorized.
5. Examine the bank statement, and be sure that the balance in the bank is credited to the organization or to the treasurer in her official capacity.
6. Personally examine all bonds, notes, etc.
7. Certify the report, using the form set out in R.O.R., p. 253.

**QUESTION:** May a chapter change its name?

**ANSWER:** When a name has been officially granted to a chapter, a chapter may not change its name unless the National Board of Management, by a two-thirds vote, gives it permission to do so. The names of the chapters shall be confined to the period preceding 1825 and shall be confined to historical or Revolutionary names (National Bylaws, Article XIII, Section 18).

**QUESTION:** Is a life member counted for representation in the chapter to which she belongs?

**ANSWER:** Yes. The National Bylaws (Article XIII, Section 12, paragraph 3) state, "A life member is counted in establishing representation of the chapter to which she belongs."

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# ★ NATIONAL DEFENSE ★

Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

(Continued from May)

## Our Future as Revealed by "Modern" Art

By Joan Bellaire

A study of the history of the nations that have fallen in the past shows us that no civilization is ever vanquished in a military way unless decadency has advanced within that nation. Many of us may have felt doubt of the Biblical story of Jericho, where the walls fell at the blast of a trumpet, but it is no more amazing than the military puzzle of how Cortez, with a handful of tired men, took over Montezuma with his thousands of trained warriors. The only explanation is corruption in their own ranks. A more recent example is Norway in World War II, which fell because of 5th column activities from within. The people just would not fight, until it was too late, to protect their own homes. While Germany, under Hitler, was never more strongly militarized than just before that country fell, its leaders had deserted too many of their former high standards, such as Christian humility, individual dignity, and consideration for their neighbors. America might gain by spending more time on bolstering up her damaged standards than by just spending so much on military preparations, for it is not the Russian Communists, but the American Atheists and Communists, who are a menace to us and who are able to undermine us.

The proponents of Communism dedicate their lives to its furtherance. The early Christians did the same thing, but there are very few Christians, today, who will even raise their voices in a social gathering to uphold their principles. A creed, being abstract, cannot uphold itself. Its advocates must defend and nurture it forever. Our present form of government and the religious tenets that produced it will definitely stand or fall together. If atheism prevails, some form of Communism shall also prevail.

All art up to this last Atheist movement, even most of the pagan arts of

the world, endeavored to express profound and universal truths, and to deal with humanity's problem of life and death. They searched for solutions to the hungers of mankind and tried to express and beautify the



Detail from a serious canvas by a "Modern" artist. Note the geometric treatment, eliminating individuality.

loves, desires, and mysteries of life, but the "Modernist" paints only what he, the artist, feels, admitting sometimes that he purposely thought of nothing. A glance at various "Modern" masterpieces convinces us that the future historian of 2500 A.D. can only conclude that we were really a confused people in a chaotic state.

A brief study of some of the accepted "masterpieces"—Picasso's *Lady With Artichoke*—the ridiculous and confused anatomy with one side of the face just half as long as the other side, the legs like laths, awkward and off balance to the figure. Picasso, who is publicly branded as a Communist and an Atheist, refuses to give any explanation; he does not even claim any serious meaning. This picture (?) does have a sort of obscure balance of the thin lines, but that is certainly not sufficient to give merit

to a serious canvas. It surely has all the emptiness of meaning which Atheism offers to life. The future historian will certainly be hard put to find anything but chaos in this hodgepodge of Picasso's.



Figure of man in the manner of "Modern" artists as actually exhibited in serious competition. Does this indicate a chaotic and confused culture, or does it represent the regimentation of man into a robot character—or both?

Is the 20th century man unable to face serious thought? Have luxuries and self-indulgence softened him? In former times, educated men and women discussed the profound problems of life. Now, it is almost a faux pas to mention any subject more serious than some current entertainer's disagreement with the TV network.

This conflict between the ideologies of Atheism and Theism is not just a matter to each of us as to where we stand on the question of God; it is an affair of making a choice of which

we prefer—a world with good codes of behavior and a sense of right and wrong; a place wherein a man with money in his pocket or a woman alone is safe to walk on a public street at night; where a man can conduct his business in his own manner and call his property and his soul his own; where courts remain just; where your child is not exposed to drug addicts every time he goes for a hamburger, and to the subject of sex everywhere he looks; where a person has a free choice of wishing to work for riches or to be a tramp with a pack on his back if he loves the open road (and some will treasure this privilege, too).

Christianity was gradually accepted, and its full evolution into our present living customs was a matter of many years of public and governmental decisions and attitudes. If the public mores and attitudes have now changed to those that Atheism dictates, such as leniency to crime, alcoholism, free love, public dishonesty, etc., it is axiomatic that an Atheist world with its accompanying living conditions will prevail before long. One wonders if perhaps Carrie Nation might not have had the right technique, after all, for only a militant protection of our principles will retain them, it appears.

The Atheist ranks are excessively loyal and dedicated to their creed and violently militant in its furtherance. Observation indicates that perhaps 80 percent of the public today prefers our nice old standards, but they are sleeping on the job of guarding them. We are losing by default!

Undoubtedly, at present, the Atheist group (Picasso, Rivera, Klee, Kandinsky, et al) is dominating the Art world and enjoys official acceptance by the Art powers that be, which is ominous in view of the historic infallibility of Art as a barometer, but "Modern" Art is still not liked nor wanted by the majority of Americans. The question is—are we still capable, when aware of the situation, of fighting for our cause? A comeback will require strength, haste and determination. The people, in large numbers, must strongly attack legislators and executives who are lenient with crime, or who usurp illegal powers from the people or states. Each individual, whether religiously inclined or not, will have to actively sponsor a great tightening up of moral ethics, if he wishes to retain his comfortable living conditions, his

personal freedom, and his God-given right to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

Then, and only then, will Art, as a barometer of the times, return to the beautiful and the natural as a reflection of a people striving constructively to make Christ's Prayer come true, "On earth, as it is in heaven."

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Our readers may be interested in another example of Modern Art depicted on the new building of the American Bar Association in Chicago. The following is from the booklet, *Summary of Activities 1959, American Bar Association*:

Four of these appear below.



Eight stone carvings preserving important events in development of the law, frame the entrance to the American Bar Center. Chicago's Abbott Pattison sculptured *Divine Law, Magna Carta, Declaration of Independence, Emancipation Proclamation, Mosaic Code, Hammurabi Code, Habeas Corpus Act and Power of the Courts*.

(Reprinted from the *Congressional Record-Appendix*, April 19, 1961.)  
Patriotic Principles of Americanism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF  
HON. STROM THURMOND  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In the Senate of the United States

Wednesday, April 19, 1961

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, last evening I had the pleasure of attending the national defense evening program of the 70th Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Constitution Hall. At this meeting Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes of Baltimore, Md., national chairman of the NSDAR's National Defense Committee, presented a very eloquent address calling for a return in this country to those patriotic principles of Americanism which have played such a vital role in making the United States the most enviable and the greatest nation in the world.

I know of no more patriotic, liberty-loving organization in this country than the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and I commend the membership of this fine organization for its consistent stand in favor of preserving liberty and reawakening the American people to the importance of patriotism and sound Government policies.

Mr. President, I feel that Mrs. Barnes' address of April 18, 1961, merits the attention of every Member of this body, every Member of the House, and every person in this country; I ask unanimous consent that her address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In bringing you the greetings of the National Defense Committee, I am mindful of those hundreds of devoted members of this committee throughout our country who are laboring against great odds to restore the spiritual and moral fiber of our people. We have been too busy while we concentrated on building skyscrapers, splitting the atom, and conquering space—to build men. We have ceased to build Americans.

Centuries ago man invented a power greater than nuclear energy—the power of government. Individual citizens can wield this power for their common good, or they can surrender it to the State for their ultimate enslavement. The pages of history tell us that self-government is the only safe repository of freedom and whenever the people have relinquished this power to the State, a nation has fallen.

Five thousand years of reaching out for full expression of human aspirations in a free society culminated in the American dream—the spiritually thwarted and politically oppressed who fled their homeland for this land of hope and opportunity placed security of liberty far above paternalistic protection of their property under tyranny. They held to the

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principle that man is created with God-given rights and corresponding responsibilities. Today, however, the ominous cloud of so-called world understanding begins to darken the horizon of our freedoms.

The problems which confront the American people are manifold. Legislation proposed in Congress and the State legislatures is fraught with peril to those who are determined to preserve the liberties provided in our Bill of Rights and Constitution, sealed with the blood of the men who fought in every war since the foundation of this country to save our American heritage for their children.

We must alert our fellow Americans to the dangers that confront us. Many still do not believe, in spite of the fact that the United States is ringed and riddled by Communist forces, that communism is the greatest menace our country faces today. Some have never heard of metropolitan government and the death it would bring to local governments elected by the people. Others are brainwashed by pamphlets and courses of study supplied for their enlightenment by organizations many of whose members use them as a front for socialism and who themselves are affiliated with Communist fronts.

There is perhaps only a little one person can do to alert our people to the fact that in 5 years' time or even less the takeover of our country by subversion may be complete. This catastrophe would be accelerated by current appeasement of the Communists and by proposals for complete disarmament which would ultimately abolish even the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. With our country's credit endangered by reckless expenditures of money both abroad and at home and by the undermining of our children's love of country by the advocates of world government, the ultimate purpose of the Communists to enslave our people is being rapidly accomplished.

It is no longer possible in most instances to bring the true facts of our danger to the public through the press, radio or television. It is, therefore, necessary to rely on private sources of information including such publications as U.S. News & World Report, Dan Smoot Reports, Human Events, National Review, Counterattack, Inform, the D.A.R. Monthly

Mailings, and similar publications to determine the truth of daily events. Not only do many newspapers not furnish accurate accounts of world happenings but our leaders in government service are being muzzled, their warnings silenced.

The greatest good that our country can do the free nations of the world is to be and remain strong, spiritually, militarily, and materially. Here, upon this soil, because of freedom from regulation, our ancestors carved out of the very wilderness itself, without foreign aid, a great empire built upon the principles of freedom, equality, and justice. Our Government was proclaimed to be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, whose just powers were derived from the consent of the governed. This freedom, so dearly bought, was not won in a day but the lessons learned in its winning should be instilled in those who would claim the right to nationhood. Freedom cannot be bought; it must be earned.

Some persons have called the position of the National Society, D.A.R. isolationist. Have they ever considered that true isolationists are those persons, who, by their ill-considered plans, have alienated from this country the best friends it had? What has happened to Syngman Rhee and the many other rulers of countries friendly to the United States, who are now either refugees from their countries or are now frowned upon by the liberal element in this country? Has our foreign aid, so generously given to the point of almost bankruptcy, won this country any friends? What about the neutral nations—is our influence waxing or waning with them in the United Nations? What has happened to our former friends in South America? In the hour of crisis, in spite of our largess and desire to be all things to all people, America will stand alone as she very nearly does now and will do unless she returns to her faith in the principles of government which made her great.

Yes, it is easy to believe in world government. The human heart yearns for peace and surcease from the troubles that beset us. How wonderful it would be to wake up one morning and be told that war would be no more. That one could travel freely from one end of the world to the other. That the imprisoned nations of the earth were again free. That our

children could plan their lives and all people everywhere fulfill their yearned-for aspirations. This promise was as nearly fulfilled as anywhere in the world in these United States, because our people knew the secret of freedom—a system of checks and balances, knowing well that that government is best which governs least. The character of a world government, represented today in essence by the United Nations, is reactionary—a return to absolutism and totalitarianism so abhorred by those who for generations have fled from the tyrannical governments of the Old World. There is nothing to check the absolute power of world government, its decrees, its judgments; its legislative acts are final. Nations such as Soviet Russia do not abide by United Nations decree except when it suits them, but nations who live by moral standards seek to abide by its regulations. Thus, we have noted that the United States picked up the tabs for the international police force and is contributing large sums for the Congo.

Americans who understand the foundations upon which liberty was erected realize that a world order is the greatest enemy of individual freedom, not a means to achieve it. True freedom depends on local self-government, on effective access of the people to their individual rights and not on a distant and powerful world Government. The heirs of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln know that society is improved by the individuals who compose it, not by forcing a program of social reform down its throat. True freedom cannot be reached by climbing the steps of the welfare state.

Within the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and Bill of Rights lies the greatest of our past and hope for the future. These great documents encompass the rules and regulations of human happiness. Americans should read and study them, understand and live by them. Let us declare our independence from a pseudophilanthropic Government. Let us recapture the knack of being Americans. Then our people will labor for what they want, experience a pride of accomplishment and feel a security which centralized social insurance cannot supply.

Fellow Americans, let us take up our responsibilities and rule, owing  
(Continued on page 521)

# State Activities

## ILLINOIS

Beautiful weather and the warm welcome extended the Illinois Daughters and guests by the 33 hostess chapters of Fourth Division enhanced the enjoyment of the Sixty-fifth Illinois State Conference in Chicago at the Drake Hotel, March 1-3. Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, State Regent, presided throughout. Mrs. Johnson's personal pages were her daughter, Mrs. Keith Buchanan, and Mrs. Roy Bushee.

Activities commenced February 28, when the members of the State Officers Club attended a tea and toured the bookshop of Ralph Newman, noted Lincoln authority. The State Officers Club formal dinner was held that evening, with Mrs. Vaughn Gill presiding. Wynn Stracke entertained with folksongs from early Colonial days until the present.

*For What Avail, If Freedom Fail* was the theme of the conference. At the opening session greetings from Mayor Daley of Chicago were read. The General Chairman, Mrs. Emery Robinson extended a welcome to the conference. Mrs. Murray Campbell, State Vice Regent, responded.

Mrs. Johnson introduced out-of-State guests—Mrs. Harold Tuthill, Vice President General, Georgia; Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent, Kentucky; Mrs. Richard Lipscomb, State Regent, South Carolina; and Mrs. Edgar Riggs, State Regent, Texas. Greetings were given by our Vice President General from Illinois, Mrs. Henry Warner; Honorary Vice President General, Miss Helen McMackin; and the following Honorary State Regents: Mrs. Thomas Maury, Mrs. Charles Curtiss, Mrs. Robert Beak, and Mrs. Len Young Smith. State Officers then gave their reports.

A C.A.R. Luncheon was held in the Venetian room, with Mrs. Frank Davis presiding.

The seven Division Directors and the State Regent gave their reports in the afternoon.

The Hour of Loving Remembrance, a memorial service, was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Carl Ritchie. Special tributes were paid to Mrs. Paul Allyn by Mrs. Robert Beak, to Mrs. Edmund

Twenhoeft by Mrs. George Uhl, and to Mrs. James Twitchell by Miss Helen McMackin. Names of 204 other beloved deceased members were read.

Wednesday evening the Junior Membership Dinner took place in the Palmolive Building, with Mrs. Paul A. Potter, Jr., presiding. That night the National Defense meeting was held in the Grand Ball Room. The Illinois State Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Ralph Wilson, sang several selections, which were greatly enjoyed. Mrs. J. F. Schlafly, Jr., National Defense Chairman, introduced W. Cleon Skousen, who spoke on, *Can the West Win?* Mr. Skousen is a former F.B.I. agent and author of *The Naked Communist*. Nomination of officers followed, and the candidates were presented.

Thursday morning the final report of the Resolutions Committee was presented. Resolutions adopted include: Reaffirmation of National Resolutions; House Un-American Activities Committee, Community Education, The Freedom Academy, and Military Preparedness. State Chairmen gave reports indicating much activity and progress. The State Chairman of Approved Schools thrilled the Conference by presenting Mrs. Johnson with her personal check for \$500 for the Tamassee Endowment Fund. Illinois is also proud to have a net gain of 77 members, in spite of especially heavy losses. Chapters were reported to have sent in over 15,000 genealogical records.

Four luncheons were held Thursday. The American Indians, with Mrs. Gerald Brooks presiding; Americanism, J.A.C. Luncheon, with Mrs. Joseph Cooke and Mrs. Louis Benson, Chairmen; Civil Defense, with Mrs. Robert Showers presiding; D.A.R. School Luncheon, Mrs. Raymond Maxson presiding, and Mrs. Richard Lipscomb, President of Tamassee D.A.R. School Board, speaker.

Approximately 400 Daughters and guests attended the gala State Dinner. Entertainment was provided by Ralph Zecchino, baritone. The State Regent presented Dr. Kenneth McFarland, educational consultant and lecturer for General Motors, who

gave us a delightfully humorous and then a deadly serious and factual talk on *Selling America to the Americans*. Following his talk new officers were installed. They are: Mrs. Albert Peters, Regent; Mrs. Clarence Stine, Chaplain; Mrs. J. F. Schlafly, Jr., Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles Hopstetter, Registrar; and Mrs. Harry Shaw, Historian.

Friday morning the State Vice President of C.A.R., Lynn Benson, presented Mrs. Johnson with a certificate showing that the Illinois C.A.R. had given a chair to the Illinois Boys' Dormitory at Tamassee in her honor. The Credentials Chairman reported 724 in attendance. Judith Houthan of Crete was introduced as the State winner of the Good Citizens Award. Six hundred attended the Good Citizens Luncheon in the Gold Coast Room. A musical program was presented by Gale Gill, a former Good Citizen. Mrs. J. F. Schlafly spoke on *The Magic of Words*.

Our thanks to Page Chairman Mrs. James Peterson and the Pages; to Mrs. George Schuppe and Mrs. Harry Booth, Timekeepers; to Mrs. Jennie Dischinger at the piano, Mrs. Carlisle Smith at the organ, and Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, bugler — Mrs. Harry Gerard Seibert.

## MINNESOTA

*For What Avail . . . If Freedom Fail* was the theme for the 66th Annual State Conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, which met in the International ballroom of the Pick-Nic Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., March 13-15, 1961. The State Regent, Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, presided throughout. Mrs. Leslie Myers, Minneapolis Regents' Unit, was General Chairman.

Sunday evening, March 12, preceding the Conference, the State Officers Club held its annual meeting in the Hennepin room, honoring the State Regent. The President, Mrs. Stephen R. Brodewolf, presided, and the program was under the direction of the Vice President, Mrs. O. G. Perry. An honored out-of-State guest was Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, Registrar General. Honorary State Regents present were Mrs. Clyde Robbins, Mrs. Bertram B. Lee, and Mrs. Stephen R. Brodewolf. New officers of the club were elected—Mrs. Ralph T. Denison, President; Mrs. C. P.

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Hanson, Vice President; Miss Jeanette H. Scott, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. J. Rainey, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George Jones, Treasurer; Mrs. Reuel J. Long, Historian.

The State Board of Management was called to order in the Junior ballroom on Monday, March 13 by the State Regent. The State Chaplain, Mrs. Ralph T. Denison, led in prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. Greetings were extended and received from Honorary State Regents — Mrs. Clyde Robbins, Mrs. Bertram B. Lee, and Mrs. Stephen R. Brodewolf. Limited reports were given by State Officers, followed by a business session.

Mrs. Ralph T. Denison, State Chaplain, assisted by Mrs. C. P. Hanson, State Registrar, conducted an impressive Memorial Service for 50 members. Miss Nellie Sloan, Honorary State Regent, passed on March 30, 1960. "Through long years as member and officer of St. Paul Chapter, and as Minnesota State Officer, under the perilous shadows of war while State Regent, 1940-44, and thereafter as Honorary State Regent, she contributed tremendously to the achievement of ideals and plans of the Daughters of the American Revolution by her faithful and loyal leadership and true American patriotism."

The Recognition Luncheon was held in the Walnut room, with Mrs. Louis B. Falb presiding. Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, Registrar General, was the speaker and gave a very instructive talk on the process of the work of registrar. Stanley S. Gillam, National Registrar of the S.A.R., was introduced. Miss Mary White Jones, great granddaughter of the man who wrote *America*, was recognized.

Arnold Stordahl, head of Veterans Volunteer Service, commended the Minnesota Daughters for their work in the Veterans Hospital and presented awards to Miss Bidwell, Fort Snelling Chapter, for 100 hours; Mrs. Harper Wilcox, Capt. John Holmes Chapter, for 1,000 hours; and the Minnesota D.A.R., 300 hours plus.

New members were given a special welcome.

The State Conference convened at 2 p.m. in the International ballroom, with assembly call. Color escorts were United States Service

women, Mary Gigrich, MSGT, Charlotte Ohanessian, YNC, U.S.N.; Jacqueline Wollweber, SGT, U.S.A., and Irene Medrano, CPL, U.S.M.C., who led the processional, played by Mrs. Philip Olson.

The State Regent called the State Conference to order; the State Chaplain led devotions. Mrs. Bertram B. Lee led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and the Daughters' Pledge, followed by the singing of two verses of *The National Anthem*, led by Mrs. E. W. Wichman.

Mrs. Leslie Myers, chairman of the Minneapolis Regents' Unit, welcomed the delegates and officers. Introduction of the honored guest, Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, followed. All greetings having been given, roll call was taken, and the State Conference was formally open. Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen and preliminary reading of resolutions by Mrs. George Roth followed.

In the evening the regents' dinner was followed by reports of chapter regents. Mrs. Ralph B. Dunnawan, State First Vice Regent, was hostess. There was an enjoyable musical interlude by Mrs. George Blake, accompanied by Mrs. Luther Forde. Mrs. E. C. LeRoy presented 32 Gold Honor Roll awards. Mrs. Leslie Myers, chairman of the Minneapolis Regents Unit, and Mrs. Robert A. Carlson, president of St. Paul and Ramsey County Regents' Unit gave their reports.

Tuesday, the conference reconvened with its usual opening. The reports of State Chairmen and National Committees followed. A special report on the Centennial Committee for the Partial Restoration of Old Fort Snelling was given by Mrs. Ralph Dunnawan.

The National Defense Luncheon hostesses were the chapter National Defense chairmen; the State Chairman, Mrs. Royce Anderson, presided. The film *Operation Abolition*, was shown to a large, interested audience.

The afternoon session convened at 2:30 P.M. Hon. P. Kenneth Peterson, Mayor of Minneapolis, was introduced and gave a very warm welcome. He quoted the words found on Jim Elliot, a missionary to Ecuador, who was murdered there, "He is no fool who gives what he cannot keep, to gain what nobody can take from him." He urged the D.A.R. to

cooperate with other organizations that have the same aims.

The final reading of State Resolutions was given by the State Chairman, Mrs. George Roth. All were adopted.

Awards were presented by the State Historian for the historians' scrapbook: First award—Fort Snelling Chapter; second award—Keweenaw; third award—Missabe; honorable mention—Daughters of Liberty.

The tellers' report on the election of State Officers was presented by Mrs. Bruce J. Broady.

The State Regent, Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, thanked the members for her election as Honorary State Regent and expressed her thanks for the honor.

Invitation was extended by the St. Paul-Ramsey County Regents' Unit for the 1962 State Conference to be held March 6-9, 1962, in Minneapolis; space will not be available in St. Paul at that time. The President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, will be a guest.

Mrs. Stephen R. Brodewolf then presented the name of our retiring State Regent as candidate for Vice President General. She told of Mrs. Young's many qualifications. A vote by ballot was taken, and she received the requested endorsement.

The assembly remained in their places until after retiring of the Colors, the benediction, and singing of *Blest Be the Tie That Binds*. The 66th State Conference was then adjourned. An informal reception was held to greet the new State Officers.

The annual banquet took place that evening. Following the processional of the State Regent, State Officers, Good Citizens District Winners, and honored guests, the State Chaplain pronounced the invocation. The State Regent extended a very warm welcome. The usual introductions followed. A musical program was given by cellist Rubi Wentzel and pianist Virginia Krumbiegel.

State District winners of D.A.R. Good Citizens Awards were presented by Mrs. Harper Wilcox, Chairman. They are: Sarah Brown, Southwest High School, Minneapolis; Kathleen Hamer, Central High, St. Paul; and Judith Wolf, Sanborn, Minnesota. Other district winners were Carol Schultz, Winona High; Sharon Coleman, Benson High;

Nancy Sather, Fosston High; and Virginia Grant, Central High, Duluth.

The speaker was Sen. Weston, Chairman of the Minnesota Civil War and Sioux Uprising Centennial Commission, who told of their program. He spoke of the restoration of Fort Snelling as a State Park, for which funds must be found. The reception that followed the banquet brought the Conference to a happy ending.

Sibley House Association convened Wednesday, March 15, 1961. This is operated under the management of the Minnesota D.A.R. During the business session new officers were elected for the ensuing years. A luncheon, honoring Miss Augusta Starr, the narrator of the TV showing of Sibley House tour — *The Romance of Mendota* — closed the session.—Geraldine B. (Mrs. E. J.) Rainey.

## RHODE ISLAND

At a student chapel assembly in Rhode Island College in observance of Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, a framed picture of the *Signing of the Constitution*, also a framed typewritten explanation and key to the figures, to hang beside it, were presented to Rhode Island College by the Rhode Island State Regent,

Mrs. Frederick Neal Tompkins, and accepted by the President of Rhode Island College, Dr. William C. Gaige. This was the first such award ever made at a chapel exercise.



(L. to r.) Dr. William C. Gaige, President, Rhode Island College; Miss Etta V. Leighton; Mrs. Frederick Neal Tompkins, Rhode Island State Regent.

The presentation was highlighted by a "sparkling" address on the Constitution by 84-year-old Miss Etta V. Leighton, author of many books. Miss Leighton also conducts *The Constitution and You*, a question-and-answer column, now in its 26th year, in the Providence Evening Bulletin.

Miss Leighton was the author of a playlet entitled *How the Constitution Saved the Nation*, which was presented at the Rhode Island State Fall Meeting. The participants (in costume) were members of the

Rhode Island Children of the American Revolution. Muriel Hartnett portrayed *Freedom*; Pamela Ahearn, *Columbia*; Jonathan Ahearn, *George Washington*; Carol Benn, *Connecticut*; Valerie Johnson, *South Carolina*; Jeffrey Johnson, *Pennsylvania*; Patti Anderson, *Maryland*; Susan Paull, *Massachusetts*; Rachael Paull, *New Jersey*; and Peter Paull, *New York*. There never could have been a more positive, set, independent *Rhode Islander* than James Hartnett, who finally overcame his stubbornness and signed the Constitution.—Helen J. Malmstead.



Rhode Island Children of the American Revolution. (L. to r.) James Hartnett, Rhode Island; Carol Benn, Connecticut; Susan Paull, Massachusetts; Valerie Johnson, South Carolina; Patti Anderson, Maryland; Muriel Hartnett, "Freedom"; Pamela Ahearn, "Columbia"; Jeffrey Johnson, Pennsylvania; Peter Paull, New York; Rachael Paull, New Jersey; Jonathan Ahearn, George Washington.

## Freedoms Foundation Awards

(Continued from page 474)

awards of \$100 each, and George Washington Honor Medals) for community programs and college campus programs.

3. Valley Forge Patriots' Awards (one award of \$1,000, one award of \$500, 50 awards of \$50, and George Washington Honor Medals and Honor Watches as directed by the Awards Jury) for members of the United States Armed Forces on active duty.

4. James Madison Awards (one principal award of a George Washington Honor Medal (encased) and up to 20 George Washington Honor Medals) to Government agencies.

5. Spiritual Value Awards (three principal awards of \$500 each, up to 30 awards of \$100, and George Washington Honor Medals) for public addresses, sermons, and spiritual programs.

6. Abraham Lincoln Awards (four top awards of \$500 each, up to 40 awards of \$100, and George Washington Honor Medals), for cartoons, essays, and photographs.

7. Nathan Hale Awards (up to 20 awards of \$100 and George Washington Honor Medals) to youth for most significant published cartoons, editorials, essays,

public addresses or photographs which most dynamically extol the virtues of our basic freedoms and stimulate responsible reactions in support of our fundamental constitutional rights and obligations.

8. Alexander Hamilton Awards (one award of \$500, up to 10 awards of \$100 each, and George Washington Honor Medals) for economic education on dynamic capitalism.

9. Americana Awards (one principal award of George Washington Honor Medal (encased) in each classification, and George Washington Honor Medals distributed to sponsors and editors as directed by the Awards Jury), to union, company, and organizational nonprofit publications, television and radio programs, 16-mm. motion pictures, and others.

Any school (public, parochial, or private) in the United States, its Territories and possessions, may enter the contest for School Awards. Any program conducted during the school year 1960-61, which, in a vital manner, brought to a classroom

or significant segment of the student body or community a better understanding and appreciation of the fundamentals of our constitutional Republic may be nominated for an award.

The principal School Awards include round trips to historic national shrines, significant of American freedom, up to 100 George Washington Honor Medals, and (for each school participating) a print of the American Credo.

To be eligible, all material submitted with nominations for awards must have been written, developed, or released after November 1, 1960. All nominations in the National and School Awards Program must be in the hands of Freedom Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., no later than November 1, 1961. Additional information regarding nominations and material to be included with them may be obtained from the Foundation.

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## with the CHAPTERS

**Cofachique** (Iola, Kan.) was organized in 1949 and named for an Indian chief in Cofachique, first town in Allen County, Kan. (a former trading post). The chapter gave a George Washington guest tea on February 20, 1961, at the Presbyterian Church, with 114 guests as well as members. This was a patriotic tea and also celebrated the Kansas State Centennial. Antiques were used for table decorations, and hostesses wore costumes.

Our chapter has been on the Honor Roll three times, first receiving honorable mention and twice the gold award.



The print shows (l. to r.): Mrs. William Fowler, Mrs. Thomas Heller, Mrs. John Bills, Mrs. Pen Page (guest speaker, of Kansas City, Mo.), Mrs. Frederick G. Apt (regent), Miss Kate B. Shields (incoming regent), and Mrs. Earl I. Sifers (organizing regent).

Mrs. Page's subject was *Preserving History Through Women's Clothes*. She brought with her many garments, dating back to Empress Eugenie, Queen Victoria, Dolly Madison, and Sarah Josepha Hale. She remarked that fashions were adapted from the above centuries, and were governed by events in history. Mrs. Page is a National D.A.R. Museum Advisor and was at the 10th anniversary meeting in Museum Gallery at the 1960 Continental Congress.—Mrs. Frederick G. Apt.

**Mary Chesney** (Warren, Ohio) members will enjoy a pilgrimage to *The Viets House*, 224 High Ave., Cortland, Ohio, on the evening of June 15 and the afternoon of June 16. Miss Vivian Vera and Miss Wilhemien Viets, descendants of Lt. Abner Viets, who fought in the Revolution in Connecticut, open their 83-year-old Western Reserve home to many who tour it with appreciation and enthusiasm. Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Viets purchased this home soon after it was built, and upon the death of Mr. Viets in 1912, it reverted to Mrs. Viets and her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ward J. Viets, parents of Vivian Vera and Wilhemien. Miss Vivian Vera is principal of two elementary schools, Elm Road and Lincoln, while Miss Wilhemien is music teacher in the Warren public schools. Both are active members of Mary Chesney Chapter.

Those who visit this traditional home, where American heritage has been preserved, enjoy a review of the story of early glass by Miss Vivian Vera and an organ recital during the tour by Miss Wilhemien.

There are many unusual collections of china, bisque, lustre, custard glass, vase-line, cranberry, ruby, opalescent, milk glass, amber, amethyst, cypher blue,

green, purple slag, cut glass, silver, and copper. There are 31 electrified "gone with the wind" lamps and 21 oil lamps. Among the collections are several pieces of early American furniture. Beautiful period dolls are displayed throughout the house.—Mrs. H. L. Webb.

**Rebecca Stoddert** (El Paso, Tex.) had a most unusual and interesting American Indian program on January 16, 1961.

Mrs. Albert J. Whittlesey, State Chairman of the American Indian Committee and regent of the Col. Henry Hill Chapter of Mission, Tex., spoke on that committee's program. Mrs. J. J. Willis, chapter secretary, in keeping with the program, played two piano selections, *Indian Love Call* and *Invocation to the Sun God*.

El Paso's own Mrs. Robert H. Barton, a member of the Seneca Tribe of the Iroquois Nation, dressed in traditional costume of soft white leather, with red trimmings, and wearing the decoration of the Ancient Order of the Sacred Moccasin, spoke to the chapter. She received this high Indian honor in 1957. It is bestowed upon a person felt to be spiritually capable according to the Indian religion.

Mrs. Barton has long done welfare work with Indians, is past associate president of the Southwest Indian Welfare Commission and past president of the Women's Auxiliary to the commission. She is the "adopted" daughter of Chief Chihuahua of the Chirichua Apaches of Mescalero, N. Mex. She is a descendant of a family of Iroquois chieftains. Mrs. Barton's Indian name is Little Chief, and her husband, a member of the Algonquin Tribe, has the Indian name White Eagle.

Mrs. Barton made a very fine talk on the *Association of Early Pioneers With the Indian People*. We hope that it will be published in full in the D.A.R. Magazine.



The accompanying photograph shows Mrs. Ray B. Ward, chapter regent, seated; and, standing (l. to r.), Mrs. Robert H. Barton, speaker of the day, and Mrs. Albert J. Whittlesey, State Chairman of the American Indians Committee and regent of Col. Henry Hill Chapter, Mission, Tex.—Lucille McCormick.

**Calumet** (East Chicago, Ind.) celebrated its 50th Anniversary at a dinner party on February 17, 1961. Organized in 1911, Calumet was the first chapter in Lake County, Ind. There were 12 charter members, with Mrs. Elsie Diamond as regent. Mrs. D. C. Reid, a charter member, sent

greetings from her home in New Hampshire. Mrs. Lillian Creswell Etter, daughter of a charter member and niece of another, was a guest. Other guests were Mrs. Russell Johnson, regent of Timothy Ball Chapter, Hammond, Ind.; Mrs. C. H. Chamberlain, regent of Pottawatomie Chapter, Gary, Ind.; and Mrs. Kenneth Knight, regent of Julia Watkins Brass Chapter, Crown Point, Ind.

Miss Geneva Williams, regent, reviewed the history of the chapter, and members related interesting episodes of early days. Greetings were read from absent members and friends, including Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, and Mrs. John G. Biel, Indiana State Regent. A program of folk songs was sung by Miss Doris Nelson, who accompanied herself on the Irish harp and the auto harp.

Among the historical exhibits were the charter, bar, and pin belonging to the first regent and one of the first yearbooks written by hand, because, as an early historian said, "We were too poor to have them printed".



Surrounding the charter of Calumet Chapter are (l. to r.) Mrs. Luther Boroughs (past regent), Miss Geneva Williams (regent), Mrs. Arthur Fox (vice regent), Mrs. Herbert Lahr (treasurer and past regent), and Mrs. C. C. Miller (chaplain and past regent).

The committee on arrangements was Mrs. H. G. Lahr, Mrs. L. E. Boroughs, and Mrs. C. C. Miller.—Geneva Williams.

**Mary Washington** (Washington, D. C.) On the morning of November 19, 1960, at Oak Hill Cemetery, members of Mary Washington Chapter placed a D.A.R. marker on the grave of Miss Marie Louise Wadsworth, the last surviving charter member of the National Society in the District of Columbia. Miss Wadsworth, who served as a Page under the first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, in 1892, held membership 222 in the National Society. Miss Wadsworth died on December 25, 1959, at the age of 92. She is survived by her niece, Mrs. C. Clarke Young, a former regent of Mary Washington Chapter.

Mrs. Flavia Boyer, District of Columbia State Chaplain, conducted the service, assisted by Mrs. Dora Lee Wright, chapter chaplain, and Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin, chapter regent. Mrs. John J. Wilson (State Regent), Mrs. Allan R. Wrenn (at that time Vice President General), Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, and other State and chapter officers and members were present.

**Golden Hill** (New York, N. Y.) The chapter celebrated the 25th Anniversary of its founding in 1936, by Mrs. Alexander William Whiteford (now of Bronxville),

with a luncheon in the Jade Room suite of the Waldorf-Astoria on January 18.

Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General, was the ranking guest.

Mrs. Alpheus Riddle, regent, presided. National and State Officers and Chairmen present included Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Regent; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee; and Mrs. Fred Aebly, National Vice Chairman DAR School Committee. Regents of other Greater New York chapters were also present, as well as many distinguished guests heading other patriotic colonial organizations. All regular meetings of Golden Hill Chapter are held in the Women's Republican Club, 3 West 51st Street, New York City.

In the Colonial period, Golden Hill was an area in downtown New York where golden wheat, waving in the breeze, gave it its name. The oldest Methodist Church in the Nation, at 44 John Street, is on the site.

The "Battle of Golden Hill," January 19-20, 1770, a skirmish in New York when both soldiers and civilians were wounded, preceded the Boston Massacre of March, 1770, and has been called "the first battle of the American Revolution."

—Grace V. Hendrickson Riddle.

**Mary Varnum Platts** (Rindge, N. H.). Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, State Regent of New Hampshire, was honor guest and speaker at the October, 1960, meeting of Mary Varnum Platts Chapter at the home of Mrs. Charles Mills in Jaffrey. The chapter observed its 70th Anniversary at this time. Mrs. Jason Sawyer, vice regent, gave a comprehensive résumé of the work of the National Society. Mrs. Chester Whippie, secretary, offered a brief poetic history of the chapter. The theme for Mrs. McConkey's inspiring talk was *Aim High*.



From left to right in the photograph are Mrs. Jason Sawyer, chapter vice regent; Mrs. Walter Troup, regent; Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, State Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. Charles Mills, hostess; and Mrs. Chester Whippie, secretary.—Mrs. Jason Sawyer.

**James Halsted, Sr.** (Robinson, Ill.). Time turned backward and the pages of history were opened for approximately 100 members and guests when James Halsted, Sr., chapter entertained with a Colonial tea at Robinwood, the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Miller Williams, Jr., on February 22, commemorating the birthday of George Washington.

Guests arriving at the Williams home saw *Old Glory* waving in the breeze near the entrance, where they were greeted by Miss Judith Trimble, youngest and newest member. Within the home they received a further welcome from the hostess, Mrs. Williams, and chapter officers: Mrs. Elmer J. Smith, regent; Mrs. Richard H. Eagleton, vice regent; Mrs. F. S. Bradley, chap-

lain; Mrs. Ausby Clements, secretary; Mrs. Harry H. Seidel, treasurer; and Miss Hazel K. Stephens, registrar. Mrs. Williams was assisted in entertaining by an appointed committee, including Mrs. Bayard E. Heath, Mrs. O. N. White, Mrs. Harold V. Newlin, Miss Helen Price, and the chairmen of committees.



Chapter members greeted their guests in costumes reflecting the era of the Washingtons. A mother, Mrs. Ausby Clements, and daughter, Leslie Lu, wore identical costumes.

Past regents present were: Mrs. Katherine Brubaker Newlin, Mrs. Mary Hamilton Houston, Miss Hazel K. Stephens, Mrs. Nellie Brubaker Bradley, Mrs. Beth Rice Heath, Miss Helen Price and Mrs. Elizabeth Burritt White.

The chapter was organized by Mrs. Gertrude Jackson Maxwell, March 26, 1913, with 16 members. Of the four surviving charter members, Mrs. Katherine B. Newlin and Mrs. Nellie B. Bradley (first secretary) are resident members.

In its 48 years of life the chapter has conformed to the standards of N.S.D.A.R., participating materially in its objectives.

In costume for the tea are (l. to r.) Mrs. Ausby Clements, Mrs. F. S. Bradley, Mrs. Richard S. Eagleton (regent), Mrs. Elmer E. Smith, and Mrs. Harry H. Seidel. Miss Hazel K. Stephens is at the back. The Colonial tea was the culmination of many ways in which the chapter stressed American History Month.—Nellie Brubaker Bradley.

**Arapahoe** (Boulder, Colo.). At its November meeting Arapahoe Chapter observed the 50th Anniversary of its founding (November 15, 1910); the only living charter member, Miss Helen Reed, attended. Mrs. James C. Todd and Mrs. Harry L. Riley were also honored for being D.A.R. members for more than 50 years; however, they had transferred from other chapters. Miss Reed is shown cutting the first piece of the Anniversary cake during the social hour. Others are (l. to r.) Mrs. James C. Todd, Mrs. Richard F. Carlson (Vice President General),



Mrs. Emeline Wensley Hughes, and Mrs. Edward Bain.

Mrs. Bain, chapter regent, presided

and read a letter from Mrs. T. S. McHarg, formerly of Arapahoe Chapter but now a State Life Member, living in Douglas, Ariz. Mrs. E. F. Cramblit, Sr., second vice regent, reviewed the history of the chapter from its organization, by the then State Regent, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, up to the time that Mrs. Charles F. Poe became regent, 1934-36. She told interesting facts that occurred during her regency and that of the late Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, 1936-38. Other regents telling of the D.A.R. work during their terms of office were: Mrs. F. C. Watts, 1942-44; Mrs. Lucia Burke Kendrick, 1944-46; Mrs. Arthur E. Paradice, 1946-48; Mrs. John A. Lunsford, 1948-50; Miss Marguerite Dean 1950-52; Mrs. Perle Lee Holloway, 1952-54; Mrs. Henry J. Thoesen, 1954-56; Miss Theresa Mott, 1956-58; and Mrs. John C. Scogland, 1958-60.

The reviews brought back many memories and recalled the immense amount of patriotic, civic, and war work accomplished by the chapter throughout the years.

Mrs. Richard F. Carlson, Vice President General, and Mrs. Emeline Wensley Hughes, State Regent, both of Denver, were honored visitors, congratulating the chapter on 50 years of excellent work and cheering them on toward a second 50 years of D.A.R. service.—Mildred Wyman Cramblit.

**Maj. Isaac Sadler** (Omaha, Nebr.) celebrated its 50th Anniversary at the Omaha Woman's Club March 11, 1961, with about 95 guests and members present. Mrs. Grant Ackermann, State Regent and honored guest, gave an inspiring talk, *Freedom Must Prevail*.

The Honorary State Regents attended —Mrs. J. C. Suttie, Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, and Mrs. Frank Baker. Past chapter regents at the celebration were Mrs. A. F. Bloom, Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, Mrs. K. K. Matthews, Mrs. J. C. Evans, G. R. Tinkham, Mrs. E. L. Rodwell, Mrs. K. S. Finlayson, Mrs. S. C. Johnson, Mrs. L. V. Strough, and Mrs. Frank Baker.



Two charter members were there—Mrs. J. Burr Taylor and Mrs. Frank Baker. Mrs. Baker is a daughter of the founder and first regent and great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Sadler, who enlisted in the Revolutionary War at Carlisle, Pa., and rose to the rank of major at the age of 18. Mrs. Baker gave a short history of the founding of the chapter in her mother's home and exhibited the charter with the names of the 25 original members.

Mrs. T. J. Lehmer, music chairman, presented Walter Cocher in a series of piano solos. The Junior Members had

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charge of the tea; Mrs. E. H. Cornelius was chairman, assisted by Mrs. C. E. Chambers, Mrs. C. J. Bulla, Mrs. G. L. Shoemaker, and Mrs. Kathleen Anderson. Stephanie Strough and Shirley and Russell Cornelius, dressed in Colonial costumes, served as pages and ushers.

Another highlight of our year was the presentation of American History Month essay awards by Miss Joyce Barnes, chapter regent, and Mrs. L. V. Strough, Flag chairman, of three 50-star Flags to the sixth grade of Corrigan School. Medals were awarded to Susanne Gergevic, Sandra Kirkgaarde, and Linda Cratty. Certificates were awarded to Virginia Calta, Linda Crandell, Charlene Gamble, Vicki Harris, and Alyce Stanek.

Maj. Isaac Sadler's charter members attending the Golden Anniversary, Mrs. Frank Baker and Mrs. Burr Taylor, are standing in the back row of the photograph. Seated are Mrs. Grant Ackermann, State Regent; Miss Joyce Barnes, Chapter Regent; and Mrs. J. C. Evans, State Chaplain.—*Minnie Lu Nicewander.*

**Governor Othniel Looker** (Harrison, Ohio) was organized in November 1958, with Mrs. Herbert Hunter as organizing regent. The initial membership (12) has increased to 20.

The March 1960 meeting had as guest speaker Mrs. Roy Ketterman, a naturalized citizen from England. She told of her experience in traveling alone from her home 100 miles north of London to Cincinnati, where she was to marry the American soldier whom she had met while he was stationed near her home during World War II. She told of her difficulties with our ways of life, of the difference in our foods and our way of preparing them, and of the various names applied; as an example, the "peanut" she knew in her home town as a "monkey nut". She was so determined to make a creditable showing in her test for citizenship that she memorized all of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

At this same meeting, one of our own members, Mrs. Frank Sonnenberg, was home on a short vacation after spending the last 2 years in Bolivia, where her husband, a geological engineer, is at work. When she found there was no school for her children, she (a former teacher) organized a school for English-speaking children. She taught a junior high science class where a pupil asked her one day "What is a furnace?" Her maid invited all the neighbors in to see the first and only electric washing machine in that part of the country.

In October the chapter sponsored a card party at which more than \$100 was cleared; most of the amount was used for aid to the Indian schools supported by the D.A.R.

The March 1961 meeting had conservation as its theme. The Conservation Committee Chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Waller, a direct descendent of Governor Othniel Looker for whom the chapter was named, introduced the guest speaker. He, with his wife as narrator, showed pictures of local wild flowers. A newly organized Boy Scout troop was invited to attend.

The vice regent and the Defense Com-

mittee chairman (Miss Ruth Schwing) plan to attend Continental Congress in Washington.

Governor Othniel Looker was the only Revolutionary soldier to serve as Governor of Ohio. The house where he lived in Harrison is still standing.—*Ruth Taylor (Mrs. Carl J.) Bader.*

**Charles Carroll** (Delphi, Ind.). On January 21 our Golden Anniversary was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Robert Van Natta, who is serving her third term as chapter regent, with the following members as assistant hostesses: Mrs. Carl West, Mrs. W. T. Brackenridge, Mrs. Thomas Boyer, Mrs. Paul Crundwell, Mrs. J. De Long, and Mrs. Vernon Whittlesey. The regent presided over the business meeting, using a gavel made of wood from Mount Vernon, presented to the chapter at its organization meeting by the organizing regent, Mrs. Newberry J. Howe.

First slices of the beautiful and unique Anniversary cake, a gift of the regent, were cut by two charter members, Mrs. Henry Wilson, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Ruben Myer. *Looking Back Fifty Years* was the subject of an interesting program developed by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Myer. Their comments revealed the fact that chapter members have served with distinction in many posts. Mrs. Newberry J. Howe was Reciprocity chairman for 17 years; Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Honorary State Regent, was State Publicity Chairman for 21 years; the chapter regent, Mrs. Robert Van Natta, served on the House Committee at Continental Congress for 20 years; Continental Congress Pages included Miss Mary Allread, Anna Petty (Mrs. Robert N.) Van Natta, Betty Kasch (Mrs. George W.) Wagoner, Faye Wright (Mrs. Robert W.) Wood, and Florence Anne Burchett (Mrs. William J.) Briggs, the last a Personal Page to the President General in 1959. The chapter has supplied a State Regent, a State Librarian, and an honorary member of the Harrison Mansion Committee, Vincennes.

Charles Carroll Chapter was named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, when organized on January 21, 1911. Carroll County, Ind., was named for him on May 1, 1828; at that time he was the only surviving signer of the Declaration.



The photograph shows (seated) Mrs. Paul Grundwell, vice regent; Mrs. Robert Van Natta, regent; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Poage Chapter, Ashland, Ky.; Mrs. Gear-old Clawson, past regent; Mrs. Ruben Myer, charter member; and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, charter member and Honorary State Regent of Indiana. Those standing are (l. to r.) Mrs. Joe Peterson; Mrs. George Wagoner, past regent; and Mrs.

Fred McCain, past regent.—*Florence Anne Burchett Briggs.*

**Michael Trebert** (Port Angeles, Wash.) restored the stolen bronze plaque, relocated it, and rededicated its marker in honor of Capt. George Vancouver, explorer, on March 11, 1961. The new location is on State Highway 101 about 35 miles east of Port Angeles, and about one-fourth of a mile above the point on Discovery Bay where Captain Vancouver, of the British Navy, made his first camp after entering the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The marker is a water-worn granite boulder mounted on a concrete base with a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

To commemorate the exploration of the waters of the Pacific Northwest by Captain George Vancouver R.N. whose first camp was on the beach at the mouth of this stream, May 2, 1792. Erected by Michael Trebert Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Port Angeles, Washington, 1929.

Our purpose was to mark a spot of much historic interest and to honor a man whose character and achievements deserve recognition. Captain Vancouver discovered Puget Sound. On this spot he had his encampment while he charted these shores, starting May 2, 1792. He made his first thorough exploration of the waters of the Pacific Northwest; and his report, accompanied by complete and accurate charts, was the first scientific and painstaking account of the natural characteristics of this part of the New World. When Vancouver landed here in 1792 he had actually turned aside from his trip to Nootka to see for himself if this could possibly be a Northwest Passage into the Atlantic Ocean.

A short program was presented, with the chapter regent, Mrs. Irwin C. Harper, in charge. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given, and *America, the Beautiful*, and *The Star Spangled Banner* were played by the Roosevelt Junior High School Intermediate Band of Port Angeles.

Mrs. Earl C. Douglas, State Regent of Washington, spoke briefly, accepting the marker from Mrs. Harper, rededicated in the name of the National Society. Mrs. Ethel G. Bowen, vice regent of Michael Trebert Chapter, unveiled the marker, as Mrs. Mott Sawyer, chapter regent in 1929, could not attend. Commander H. Winnett of Walter Akeley Post, American Legion, pronounced the invocation. Elmer Critchfield, president of the Clallam County Historical Society, traced the early history of the Olympic Peninsula from 1592 up to the present time. Flag bearers were Elaine Anderson and Rene Adams of Roosevelt Junior High School, representative of Miss Catherine O'Connor's American history class.

The relocation was necessary due to building of a new State highway; and restoration was necessary as the plaque was stolen by vandals during World War II. The chapter had a rummage sale in October 1960 to raise funds to buy this plaque. The old marker base and granite boulder were moved by interested citizens and the chapter to the new site on the Olympic Highway, not far from the old marker site. This will be a part of our

Century 21 program of marking historical sites to perpetuate the history of the Olympic Peninsula, which the Daughters of the American Revolution and historical societies are conducting. — *Mary H. Harper.*

**George Rogers Clark** (Oak Park, Ill.) the eighth oldest in Illinois, celebrated its 65th birthday on January 10, 1961, at the home of the regent, Mrs. George W. Bonson. The chapter was organized on January 16, 1896. It has an enviable record of service. There is no phase of D.A.R. work in which it has not participated, from the first building of the National Society to the latest project. Contributions to the D.A.R. School, Americanism, and National Defense Committees have been outstanding and of particular interest to this chapter.

The war work of the chapter has been phenomenal—individual members distinguished themselves in many ways. In World War I money was raised to help equip three ambulances sent to France; \$357 was contributed to the little town of Tillaloy, France, to help restore its water system; thousands of hours were given to Red Cross and allied work. In World War II, a past regent was coordinator of all war effort in the villages of Oak Park and River Forest. One member received a citation for 9000 hours in Red Cross work; one member gave 18 pints of blood; two members were Grey Ladies; one member was a WAVE. Again, hundreds of hours and dollars were contributed to general war work.

George Rogers Clark Chapter has given numerous officers and chairmen to the State organization. It has always participated in community affairs, expressing interest in and giving time to churches, schools, civic organizations for better government. The chapter has given United States Flags to all the public schools, playgrounds, and parks in Oak Park. A boulder with bronze plaque was placed in the Forest Preserve at North Avenue to mark the site of one of the oldest and largest Indian villages in Illinois. Interest in the restoration of historic places has always been high, and contributions were made to George Rogers Clark Memorials in Illinois and to Lincoln Memorials in Illinois and Washington, besides many others.

At the birthday party, a brief history of the chapter was presented by one of the past regents. Leon L. Butler was the speaker; his subject was *National Security or Surrender.*

George Rogers Clark Chapter is proud of its record and proud to be a part of a National Organization whose purpose is to maintain and cherish freedom and promote, untiringly, an enlightened public opinion.—*Margaret C. Harris.*

**Thomas Lee** (Fairfax, Va.) observed Constitution Day, September 17, 1960, with a ceremony and tea honoring Thomas Lee at Stratford Hall. This plantation home, built by Thomas Lee, is a national shrine owned and maintained by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation.

A 50-star Flag, flown over the National Capitol July 4, 1960 (provided by courtesy of Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia in commemoration of Thomas Lee and his

two sons who signed the Declaration of Independence, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee), was presented to Mrs. Frank H. Griffin, President of Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, by Mrs. Fred P. Smoke, chapter regent. The Flag was placed in Thomas Lee's law office to become an actual and living part of Stratford Hall.

The distinguished speakers were Mrs. Griffin, who spoke on *Thomas Lee of Stratford Hall*, and Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, NSDAR, who gave the address, *The Constitution and the Sons of Thomas Lee*. Mrs. Griffin was presented by Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, Vice President General, NSDAR, and Mrs. White by Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, State Regent, Virginia DAR.

The Mount Vernon Guard, with Fife and Drum Corps and Color Guard, accompanied by Colonial Girls under the directorship of John Charles Harris, participated in the Flag ceremony, danced the minuet, and gave a special tribute to Mrs. Ashmead White. Michael Eckart read from a scroll, later presented to Mrs. White, a commendation of her patriotism, efforts to preserve the historical past, constant fight against communism, and guardianship of the Constitution.

Program participants were Mrs. George Ritchie, State Chaplain; Mrs. James Wisenbaker, State Membership Chairman; Mrs. John Buffington, District V Director; Mrs. Hudson Chandler, honorary regent; Mrs. Nelson Revercomb, past regent; Mrs. Aldred Dill, vice regent; Mrs. James Stokes, tea chairman; and George Mason C.A.R.—Kathy Smoke, William Smoke, and Christian Booth.



In the photograph, taken at Stratford Hall, are, from the left, Mrs. Fred P. Smoke, regent, Thomas Lee Chapter; Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham of Virginia, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, State Regent of the Virginia Society, NSDAR; Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, NSDAR; and Mrs. Frank H. Griffin, President of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, holding the Flag of the United States of America. Colonial Girls of the Mount Vernon Guards appear in the background.—*Mrs. Fred P. Smoke.*

**Mountain Trail** (Harlan, Ky.) observed American History Month in both February and March of this year, with several outstanding projects. The members were especially happy to do this because the originator of the American History Month idea, Mrs. W. H. Noel, is a charter member of the chapter, a past regent, and at present a State Officer. At her request in 1952, Governor Lawrence W. Weatherly proclaimed the first American History

## CORRECTION

In the May issue "with the Chapters"—the John Paul Chapter is in Madison, Indiana NOT Madison, Wisconsin.

Month in Kentucky, as well as the first in the Nation; but the idea spread rapidly, and it is now observed by most of the other States and their chapters.

The special activities included: First: An American history question-and-answer contest of 40 questions, which all county high school students were eligible to enter. There were a number of fine entries, and three prizes were given. Second: Papers were written by the pupils of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of the Harlan City schools on *Famous Waterways of America*. Several excellent papers were turned in and three prizes awarded. The winning papers were read at the March meeting of the chapter. Third: Pupils of the sixth grades of the city schools participated in decorating downtown show windows with objects of historical interest. Two prizes were given in this contest. All of the above activities were conducted under the able direction of Mrs. M. P. Dickson, chapter historian.

The chapter chairman for Americanism, Miss Ruby Carter, sponsored an art contest for all pupils of the county high schools, in the form of an original mural depicting American history. Two prizes were given, and the two excellent murals receiving the prizes were displayed at the March meeting of the chapter. Miss Carter, a native of Harlan and quite a historian in her own right, further emphasized this American history celebration with a most interesting paper at the February meeting of the chapter—a history of our own Harlan County from the time of its formation to the present day. Harlan was formed as a separate county in 1819 and named in honor of Maj. Silas Harlan, who fell in the fierce battle of Blue Licks.

Harlan has grown rapidly since then and has become famous for its coal fields and its mountain scenery. Any D.A.R. member traveling through the South is invited to stop in Harlan for the regular luncheon meeting of Mountain Trail Chapter on the first Tuesday of each month at the Lewallen Hotel. Mrs. Clark Bailey, Sr., is regent.—*Mrs. Fred Henritze.*

Although Mrs. Robert B. Street's article on "America's Fight for God-Given Rights," in the May Magazine, was presented as a program before Rachel Caldwell Chapter of Charlotte, N. C., and was submitted by the chapter, Mrs. Street is a member of Battle of Charlotte Chapter, also of Charlotte. Incidentally, North Carolina is a leading State for "Battle of" chapters, with Battle of Alamance, Battle of Charlotte, Battle of Moores Creek, and Battle of Rockfish.

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# Genealogical Source Material

By Beatrice Kenyon,  
National Chairman, Lineage Records Committee

**Rockbridge Co., Va., Marriages From Ministers' Lists, 1782-1800.** (From Virginia Frontier Chapter), 1957; continued from page 408, May issue, DAR Magazine.

Joseph Little to Sarah Beaty, Dec. 4, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Arthur Beaty, father of Sarah, consents).

David Morris to Elizabeth Ayres, Jan. 16, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Henry Ayres, father of Elizabeth, consents; Mark Morris, father of David, consents).

John Harvey to Abigail Taylor, Jan. 29, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Henry Hardy to Mary Defries, Feb. 2, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (James Defries, father of Mary, consents).

Sam'l. Dickson to Mary Tedford, Feb. 5, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Robt. Tedford, father of Mary, consents).

Isaac Otey to Elizabeth (Betsy) Mathews, Feb. 5, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Frances Trimble, parent of Betsy, consents).

John Morrison to Nancy Davis, Feb. 7, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Isabella Smith (Smyth), mother of Janet, certifies to age).

Andrew Wilson to Lilly Porter, Feb. 26, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

John Brackley to Sarah Burdin, Mar. 12, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Bernet Roop to Sarah Cravens (Craven), Mar. 17, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Michel Craven, father of Sarah, —).

David Shaw to Margaret West, Mar. 24, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (John West, father of Margaret, consents).

Thomas Crow to Nancy Donally, Apr. 8, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Philip Stoops to Ann McCormick, Apr. 9, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Grisie McCormick, parent of Ann, consents).

Patrick McCown to Nancy Stevens (widow), Apr. 10, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Edward Gaylor to Barbara Nicholas, Apr. 23, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Matthew Hanna certifies Barbara is of age).

David Steel to Agnes Trimble, May 21, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Jno. Campbell to Susanna Weir (Weire), June 30, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (James Weir (Weire), father of Susanna, consents).

James Lyle to Margaret Baker, June 2, 1789, by Samuel Carrick.

Benjamin McCallister to Hanna McDonald (Donnald), June 30, 1789, by Samuel Carrick (Randolph McDonald, father of Hanna, consents).

James Decker (Decher) to Hanna Glad-den, Sept. 10, 1789, by Samuel Carrick (Mac Decher, father of James, consents).

John Ofreel Martin to Sarah McNabb, Oct. 20, 1789, by Rev. Samuel Carrick (Isable McNabb, mother of Sarah, consents).

William McPheeters to Margaret (Margat) Caruthers, Dec. 8, 1789, by Sam'l.

Carrick (Aarm Caruthers, father of Margaret, consents).

Samuel Patton to Jenny, or Ginny McCung, Dec. 22, 1789, by Rev. Sam'l. Carrick (David Edmundson certifies to Jenny's age).

Samuel Moore to Phebe Paxton (widow) Feb. 25, 1790, by Rev. Sam'l. Carrick.

William Sutherlin (Sutherland) to Kathrine En(t)singer, Aug. 6, 1789, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Nicholas & Catharina Entsminger, parents of Kathrine, consent).

John Solomon to Elizabeth Martin (formerly) Evans, Aug. 13, 1789, by Rev. Jn. Brown.

William Williams to Lilly, or Letty Tellor, Aug. 14, 1789, by Rev. Jn. Brown.

James Robinson to Rebecca Robinson, Aug. 25, 1789, by Rev. Jn. Brown (Jas. Robinson, Sr., father of James, gives consent).

James McCown to Mary Trotter, Sept. 4, 1789, by Rev. Jn. Brown (Isaac Trotter, father of Mary, certifies to age).

Joseph Walker to Mary Hays, Sept. 4, 1789, by Rev. Jn. Brown.

Jas. or Job Harvey to Elizabeth Reid (Read), Sept. 22, 1789, by Rev. Jno. Brown (parents ? of Elizabeth give consent).

Jn. McCutcheon to Agnes (Agness) Porter, Dec. 17, 1789, by Rev. Jn. Brown (Wm. Porter, father of Agnes, —).

Thomas Rowan to Susannah (Susan) Donahow (Donahou), Dec. 3, 1789, by Rev. Jn. Brown (David Donahou, father of Susan, consents; Wm. Moore, Esq., gives surety for age of Thos. Rowan).

William McKee to Jean Kenaday (Keniday), Jan. 21, 1790, by Rev. Jn. Brown (Andrew Keniday, father of Jean, consents).

David Dickson to Susannah (Susan), Feb. 22, 1790, by Rev. Jn. Brown (Elizabeth McNutt, mother of Susan, consents).

John Stuart to Jenn(e)y Wardlaw, Apr. 1, 1790, by Rev. Jn. Brown (Wm. Wardlaw, father of Jenny, consents).

Wm. Watt to Elizabeth McCormick (widow of Jas. McCormick (d)), April 8, 1790, by Rev. Jn. Brown.

Andrew Benson to Mary Riley, June 1, 1790, by Rev. Jn. Brown (Patrick Cumberland, stepfather of Mary, consents).

Alexander Harris to Margaret Crawford, Aug. 13, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

James Elder to Margaret Riley, Aug. 13, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Stephen Ryerson (Riverson) to Elizabeth Kine, Oct. 8, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Henry Kine, father of Elizabeth, consents).

James Beaty to Esabella (Esabela) Paul, Oct. 27, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (John Paul, father of Isabela (Esabela), consents; Arthur Beaty, father of James, consents).

John Hay or Hais to Nancy McCampbell, Dec. 29, 1789, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Ann McCampbell, mother of Nancy, consents).

John Jenkins to Mary Hughet, Mar. 26, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Mary Hughet, mother of Mary, consents).

James Gore to Rebecca Ross, May 18, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Robert Ross, father of Rebecca, consents; Michael Gore, father of James Gore, consents).

Wm. Grigsby to Sall(e)y McClure, Jan. 5, 1790, by Sam Houston (Jane McClure, mother of Sally, consents).

Charles Grigsby to Elizabeth Wallace, Feb. 18, 1790, by Sam Houston (John Lapsley, guardian of Elizabeth, orphan of Sam'l. Wallace, gives consent).

John Crawford to Rachel Barclay, Mar. 4, 1790, by Sam Houston (Hugh Barclay, father of Rachel, consents).

Richard Guthrie to Elizabeth McTosh, Apr. 20, 1790, by Sam'l. Houston.

Alex McNutt to Rachel Grigsby, Jan. 7, 1790, by Sam'l. Houston (John Grigsby, father of Rachel, consents).

Thomas Paxton to Rebeckah Hogshead, Apr. 22, 1790, by Sam'l. Houston (John Hogshead, father of Rebeckah, consents).

Jno. Abraham Glimph to Margaret Hollingsworth (Holingsworth), June 9, 1790.

Robt. Edmieston (Edmonston ?) to Susannah Hannah, Sept. 7, 1790, by Sam Houston (Burtain (Burlain), mother of Susannah, consents).

George Vineyard to Mary Campbell, Nov. 2, 1790, by Sam'l. Houston (Geo. Campbell, father of Mary, consents).

John Hall to Sally Wilson, June 24, 1790, by Samuel Carrick (Thos. Wilson, father of Sally, consents).

Andrew McCaslin (or ond) to Mary Ritchey, July 22, 1790, by Samuel Carrick (Jas. Ritchey, father of Mary —).

James Houston to Phebe McClung, Nov. 9, 1790, by Samuel Carrick (Jas. McClung, father of Phebe, consents).

Wm. Davidson to Elizabeth Vance, Nov. 11, 1790, by Samuel Carrick (Samuel Vance, father of Elizabeth, consents).

Charles Craig(e) to Nancy Graham, Dec. 13, 1790, by Samuel Carrick (Mariah Graham, mother of Nancy, certifies as to age).

Jn. Moore to Martha McNabb, Jan. 18, 1791, by Samuel Carrick (Wm. McNabb, brother of Martha, certifies as to age; Wm. Moore requests).

James Moore to Hannah Barclay, Feb. 3, 1791, by Samuel Carrick (Hugh Barclay, father of Hannah, consents).

Thomas Dougherty to Margaret Little, Mar. 3, 1791, by Samuel Carrick.

Robert Weir to Sarah McCampbell, June 14, 1791, by Samuel Carrick.

Joseph Lyle to Sally or Sarah Butt, July 12, 1791, orphan of Wm. Butt.

Edward Bryan (Brian) to Polly Parker, July 8, 1790, by John Brown (James & (H)agness Parker, parents of Polly, consent).

Jn. Temple to Jenny (Jinny) Wardlaw, July 20, 1790, by John Brown (Jas. Wardlaw, father of Jenny, consents).

Thos. McLain to Christeener Weaver, Aug. 3, 1790, by John Brown (Peter Weaver, father of Christeener, consents).

Wm. Dunlap to Eliza Coursey, Oct. 15, 1790, by John Brown (Jas. Coursey, father of Eliza, consents).

David Bagges (Bogges(s) to Isible Scott, Dec. 30, 1790, by John Brown (Hugh Scott, father of Isabella, consents).

Martin Carson to Eliza Clark, Apr. 7, 1790, by John Brown.

James Lawson to Isabella Dale, May 31, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Samuel Dale, brother of Isabella, consents).

Abraham Care to Jean Hunter, Sept. 7, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Brown.

Wm. Skean (Skeen) to Elizabeth Pr(i)esly, Sept. 7, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (W. Prestly, father of Elizabeth, consents).

David Entsminger to Mary Clark, Sept. 9, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (John Clark, father of Mary, consents).

Jno. McConnell to Polly Jones, Sept. 22, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Samuel Jones, father of Polly, consents).

Phillip Saylor (Syler) to Eve R(h)odes, Oct. 12, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Christopher Roads, father of Eve, consents).

Robert Wanson to Elizabeth Brush, Nov. 2, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Blakeley Brush, father of Elizabeth, —).

Wm. Scott to Margaret Alexander, Nov. 4, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Jos. Alexander, father of Margt., consents).

Jno. Marshall to Alse Love, Nov. 26, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

George Cres(s) to Charity Morgan, Dec. 30, 1790, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Peter Morgan, father of Charity —).

Henry Plat (Plot) to Cathrine Entsminger, Dec. 8, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

And. Entsminger to Mary Plat or Plot, Dec. 8, 1791 (Henry Plot, father of Mary —).

Jno. McNoughton to Mary Taylor, Feb. 19, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham (widow of Jas. Taylor).

Wm. Bradley to Mary Carlack, Mar. 12, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham (John Houston gave bond).

Jos. Will(ey) to Mary McCampbell, July 19, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Wm. McCampbell, father of Mary, consents).

James McCampbell to Margt. Logan, July 21, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Jas. Log(g)an, father of Margt., —).

Timothy Forehand to Mary Davies, July 26, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham (widow of Thos. Davies).

James Riley to El(a)sther Geallor, Aug. 4, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Jno. Riley, father of James, consents).

James Swan to Elizabeth Lamb, Aug. 4, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Saml. Paxton to Catherine Atkinson, Aug. 8, 1791, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

George Sally to Tildy Carter, Jan. 19, 1791, by William Damaran (Polly Carter gives consent).

Jno. McCulloh or McCollack to Eliza. Teal, Sept. 2, 1791, by John Lindsay (Peter Teal, father, gives consent for Elizabeth).

James Rusel to Margt. Wilson, Jan. 18, 1791, by Samuel Houston VDM (John Wilson, father of Margaret, gives consent).

John Gadberrry to Phebe Guthrie, Feb. 3, 1791, by Samuel Houston VDM (Esther Guthrie, mother of Phebe, consents).

David Templeton to Mary McClure, May 10, 1791, by Samuel Houston VDM (Jean McClure, widow of Wm. McClure, gives consent for daughter, Mary).

Neal East to Mary Hanna(h), Nov. 3, 1791, by Samuel Houston VDM (Susannah Burtain, mother of Mary, consents).

Wm. McCampbell to Mary Lusk, Nove. 16, 1791, by Samuel Houston VDM (John Lusk, father of Mary, —).

James Martin to Ann McClung, Dec. 27, 1791, by Samuel Houston VDM (Jas. McClung, father of Ann —).

Joseph Patterson to Jean Walker, July 5, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown.

Isaac Johnston to Margaret Parker, Aug. 10, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown.

John Fletcher (Flatcher) to Elizabeth Harvey, Aug. 10, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Daniel Harvey, father of Elizabeth, consents; Robert Fletcher gives consent for John).

Matthew Shaw to Elizabeth Parker, Sept. 8, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Jas. Parker, father of Elizabeth, consents; Robt. Shaw, father of Matthew, consents).

John Armstrong to Mary Kirkpatrick, Oct. 4, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Samuel Kirkpatrick, father of Mary —).

Robert Anderson to Margaret Walker, Oct. 16, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Wm. Walker, father of Margaret —).

Stephen Legate (Leget) to Margaret Newcomer, Oct. 18, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown.

Charles Kirkpatrick to Nancy Boyd, Oct. 18, 1791, by (no minister listed), (Wm. Boyd, father of Nancy, consents).

Hugh Keys to Margt. Miles, alias Brown, Nov. 10, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Geo. Brown, father of Margaret, consents).

Nathaniel Taylor to Mary Patton, Nov. 10, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Jas. Patton, father of Mary, consents).

Richard Denton (Denten) to Jean Smiley, Dec. 1, 1791, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Mary Smiley(d) mother of Jean —).

John West to Sally Coots, Jan. 3, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Richard Coots, father of Sally, consents).

William Taylor to Jean Guffey, Jan. 19, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Alexander Guffey, father of Jean, consents).

Samuel Hight to Bets(e)y Wilson, Feb. 14, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Nathaniel Wilson, father of Betsy, consents).

John Jacob Spear to Mary Qwin Harbarger, Feb. 21, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Frederick Harbarger, father of Mary, consents).

Robert McChesney to Eliza. (Betsy) Johnston, Feb. 23, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Zachariah Johnston, father of Eliza. —).

Wm. Corby (Corbee) to Hanna Young, Mar. 13, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Robt. Young, father of Hanna —).

Jas. Sweet(a) to Ros(e)y Gibson, Mar. 27, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Rebekah Link, mother of Rosy, consents).

William Legate(e)t or Liget to Hanna(h) Scott, June 7, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Hugh Scott, father of Hannah, consents).

Phillip Reed to Mary Scott, June 26, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Hugh Scott, father of Mary, consents; consent for Phillip Reed (illegible), but witnesses were James and Mary Renick).

John Morris to Agnes Ward, Aug. 22, 1792, by Edward Mitchel (Wm. Ward, father of Agnes, consents).

Wm. Wilson to Elenor Lecky (Lacky), May 9, 1791, by Edw. Crawford (Thomas Lecky, father of Elenor, consents).

Jno. Gilmore to Elizabeth Beach, June 27, 1791, by Edw. Crawford (Waldren Beach (d) father of Elizabeth —).

David Kels(ay) to Jean Kinkade, Aug. 17, 1791, by Edw. Crawford (Jean Kinkade, parent of Jean, consents).

Andrew Scott to Agnes(s) Leech, Nov. 28, 1791, by Edw. Crawford (John Leech, father of Agness, consents).

John Will(ley) to Mary Cooper, Oct. 13, 1791, by Wm. Graham (John Cooper, father of Mary, consents).

John Smith to Nelly Geallar, Oct. 27, 1791, by Wm. Graham (Edward Geallar, father of Nelly, consents).

Wm. Jones to Polly McClel(l)an, Nov. 17, 1791, by Wm. Graham (Elizabeth Hamilton (formerly McClelan), mother of Polly, gives consent).

Jno. Lindsay to Elizabeth Wilson, Dec. 8, 1791, by Edw. Crawford (Samuel Wilson, father of Elizabeth, consents).

Thomas Armstrong to Eliza. McCampbell, Jan. 24, 1792, by Edw. Crawford (Jos. McCown, stepfather of Elizabeth, consents).

Sam Mitchell to Hanna Gillis, Jan. 25, 1792, by Wm. Graham.

Josias Anderson to Margaret Brown (widow), Feb. 2, 1792, by Edw. Crawford.

Phillip Entsminger to Mary Wauson, Mar. 21, 1792, by Wm. Graham (Robert Wauson, father of Mary —).

Michel Peerman (Pearman) to Cathrine Gaylor (Gailor), Mar. 20, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Edward Gailor, father of Cathrine, consents; sister of Michel Peerman certifies to his age).

Robert Lawson to Mary McCampbell, Mar. 13, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Sam'l. McCampbell, father of Mary —).

Benj. Kirkpatrick to Phebe Scott, alias Thompson, Apr. 19, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Mary Thompson (d), mother of Phebe —).

Jno. Morris to Elizabeth Highman, Apr. 24, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (John Standoff certifies to consent of both parents of couple and that they are of age).

James Ridpath to Elizabeth Cox, June 25, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Wm. Woods, stepfather, and mother Mary Woods, of Elizabeth, give consent).

William Hall to Isabella Hunter, Sept. 6, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Wm. Hunter, father of Isabella —).

John Verner (Vernor) to Elizabeth Hunter, Sept. 6, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

David Kingen to Mary Summers, Oct. 25, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Peter Summers, father of Mary, consents; David Kingen, Sr., father of David, consents).

Thos. Dunaway to Sarah Paxton, Nov. 15, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Rebecca Paxton, widow, is mother of Sarah).

Jos. Paxton to Jane or Jean McClure, Nov. 22, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Cathrine McClure, widow of Jas. McClure, is mother of Jane).

Wm. Logan to Sarah Wilson, Nov. 24, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Edward Graham to Margaret Alexander, Dec. 31, 1792, by Rev. Wm. Graham.

Samuel Dale to Isabella Lawson, Feb. 28, 1793, by Rev. Wm. Graham (Robert Lawson, father of Isabella, consents; and Jas. Lawson, brother, certifies she is of age).



John Baggs (or Boys) to Isabella Campbell, Mar. 21, 1793, by Rev. Wm. Graham. Elias Stopps to Cathrine Haywood, Jan. 6, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM (David and Mary Greenlee certify to age of Cathrine).

Wm. Davidson to Elizabeth McCrea (widow), Feb. 2, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM.

John Wilson to Elizabeth Miller, Feb. 23, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM (Henry Miller signs marriage bond).

John Gabbert (Gabert) to Judah or Judith Tuley, Feb. 23, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM (John Gabbert's parent certified in German script "of Age"; James Tuley, father of Judith —).

Thomas Leech to Elizabeth Crawford, Aug. 4, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM (James Crawford, father of Elizabeth —).

Robert McDowell to Margt. Moore, Augt. 4, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM (Robt. Moore (d), father of Margaret —).

Jno. Ramsey to Eliza. Campbell, Oct. 9, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM (Geo. Campbell, father of Elizabeth, consents).

Hugh Barclay, Sr., to Martha Smith (widow, Jno. Smith), Nov. 6, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM.

Saml. Snodgrass to Elizabeth Adair, Nov. 22, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM (James Adair, father of Elizabeth —).

David Dryden to Esther Glasgow, Nov. 29, 1792, by Saml. Houston VDM (Robert Glasgow, father of Esther —).

Saml. Crosby to Elizabeth Burges(s) (widow of Robt. Burgess), July 27, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown.

Robert Evans to Nancy Murphy, Sept. 18, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Jno. Murphy, guardian of Nancy, consents).

James Watt to Rebecca Hindman, Nov. 22, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Alexander Hindman, father of Rebecca —).

George Reed to Martha Fulton, Dec. 6, 1792, by Rev. Jno. Brown, (Jno. Fulton, father of Martha —).

James Campbell to Sarah Trotter, Jan. 24, 1793, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Jos. Trotter, father of Sarah, consents).

David Williams to Elizabeth McNutt, May 9, 1793, by Rev. Jno. Brown (Elizabeth McNutt (mother of Elizabeth) is a widow, gives consent).

*(Continued from page 407, May)*

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Portsville, Del., from Book of Memorandum of Isaac Sullivan** (copied by Katherine and Charlotte Ralph).

Elenor Moore and Jackson Peniwell (Penuel) were married May 14, 1819.

Mathew Hosea deceased May 15, 1819. Lulzan Derixion and Athony Bennett were married June 17, 1819.

Stephen Mitchell and Sally were married June 20, 1819.

Sarah Hastings & Melvin Hasting were married June 22, 1819.

Isaac A. Adams was killed by Thomas Kinniykin July 2, 1819.

James Workman son of William Workman died July 11, 1819.

John Workman the father of William Workman died 1819.

Jacob Bounds was killed from horse Oct. 2, 1819.

Elisha Callaway deceased Sept. 22, 1819.

William Polk's child died Oct. 4, 1819. Polly & Leonard Hastings had child born Oct. 15, 1819.

Jane Turpin had child born Oct. 18, 1819.

Rebeca Curmen died Oct. 19, 1819. Sarah Linch had child born Nov. 19, 1819.

Rasha Oney house burnt Oct. 1819. Henry Molleston late Governor Kent County died Nov. 22, 1819.

Ailsey Lowe & Jacob Phillips were married Nov. 17, 1819.

Liza Hearn & Annias Dennis were married Dec. 15, 1819.

Sarah Hearn and Handy Beach were married Dec. 16, 1819.

Sarah Hearn daug of Polly Sirman Hearn.

George Parker & Nancy Moore of Solomon were married Dec. 29, 1819.

Joseph King of Polly Curmean died Dec. 24, 1819.

Robert L. Thompson deceased Dec. 27, 1819.

Elenor Lowe died Dec. 29, 1819. William Moore of Gillis was married Dec. 29, 1819.

George Saunders wife died Jan. 5, 1820. Eleazar Boyce was married Jan. 5, 1820.

Jesse Brown & Meriah Rodgers were married Jan. 5, 1820.

Purnel Carey was married Jan. 15, 1820.

Jane Gordey & Stephen Gordy had son born Jan. 15, 1820.

Isaac Culver deceased Jan. 18, 1820. Arch Hall & Deony Thomason were married Jan. 19, 1820.

Hannah Morris had daug born Jan. 31, 1820.

Jane Sullivan had daug born Feb. 6, 1820.

Isaac Moore of Isaac died Feb. 8, 1820. Capt. Wm. Wheatley & Elenor Coulborn dau of Robert Coulborn married Feb. 10, 1820.

Patience Kilum & Charles Elzey were married Feb. 10, 1820.

Nancy Ellis & John Anderson were married Feb. 18, 1820.

Nelly Elliott the mother of Joshua Elliott died Feb. 22, 1820.

Benjamin Wooten was drowned March 22, 1820.

Thomas Waller deceased March 31, 1820.

Nelly Dutton deceased April 4, 1820. Sarah Sirman wife of Louder Sirman died April 6, 1820.

Louder Sirman son of Louder & Elizabeth Polk Sirman.

Joseph Chipman was married April 12, 1820.

Milley Waller wife of Elisha Waller died April 15, 1820.

William Phippin was hanged April 18, 1820.

Elizabeth Waller & Thomas Daves were married April 22, 1820.

Leah Ralph & William Callaway were married May 4, 1820.

Ailsey Phillips wife of Jacob Phillips had child born May 5, 1820.

Polly Davis & Jonathan Easum were married May 8, 1820.

John Cooper died May 17, 1820. Nelly Culver & Elisha Waller were married May 28, 1820.

Blind Miller was killed by Noah Summ May 27, 1820.

Nancy Ricords & William Hastings of Henry were married June 8, 1820.

Elizabeth Gullett & Jacob Freemon were married June 8, 1820.

Patience Hearn & William Gordy were married June 22, 1820.

Sarah Vinson and John Boyce were married June 22, 1820.

Nancy King deceased June 17, 1820. William Workman deceased June 21, 1820.

Nelly Hastings & Thomas Lecat were married Aug. 10, 1820.

William Eskridge deceased Aug. 11, 1820.

Priscilla Linch had son born Aug. 16, 1820.

Elizabeth Lecat & John Hastings were married Aug. 17, 1820.

Gatty Curmean & Jacob Curmean were married Aug. 24, 1820.

Easter Hasting wife of Sovering Hastings deceased Aug. 26, 1820.

Camp Meeting at old Furniss Aug. 27, 1820.

George Phillips married Aug. 28, 1820. Cannon Hopkins died Aug. 1820.

Nehemiah Callaway died Aug. 31, 1820. Nancy Magee had a daug born Aug. 31, 1820.

Benjamin Fooks & Rhody Hosea were married Sept. 2, 1820.

Benjamin Lacat & Rachel were married Sept. 6, 1820.

Matty Collins deceased Sept. 27, 1820. Charles King son of jok died Sept. 30, 1820.

Nutter Lynch deceased Oct. 9, 1820. Nancy Vinson wife of Phillip Vinson died Oct. 10, 1820.

Ritter Parson & Noah Tilman were married Oct. 27, 1820.

John Anderson deceased Oct. 31, 1820. Ezekiah Callaway deceased 1820.

Nancy Hastings wife of William Hastings died Nov. 24, 1820.

Spencer Covington died Nov. 27, 1820. Patience Gordy had son born Nov. 27, 1820.

Nancy English & Jacob Whaley were married Nov. 29, 1820.

Nancy Sirman & Isaac James were married Dec. 6, 1820.

Charles Rider was married Dec. 6, 1820. William Polk died Dec. 23, 1820.

John Cordry, Sr. died Dec. 31, 1820. Polly Easum & John Easum had daug born Dec. 25, 1820.

Rachel Lecatt had daug born Dec. 28, 1820.

Joseph King was married Jan. 8, 1821. Charles Lecat died Jan. 24, 1821.

Levin Phillips was married Jan. 24, 1821.

Elizabeth English & Wingate Parker were married Jan. 31, 1821.

Adam Farmer died Feb. 8, 1821. Jane Turpin had dau born Feb. 9, 1821.

Elizabeth Maevel had daug born Feb. 10, 1821.

Patience Gordy's child died Feb. 11, 1821.

William Riggins died Feb. 13, 1821. Margat Brown & Major Lewis were married Feb. 14, 1821.

Mary James & Jehu James had daug born Feb. 15, 1821.

Rachel Lecat & Benjamin Lecat died Feb. 28, 1821.  
 Elizabeth Workman & John James were married March 14, 1821.  
 Sarah Smith & Severing Hastings were married March 20, 1821.  
 Nelly Lecat & Louder Sirman were married March 22, 1821.  
 Bosse Miller wife of Haste Miller died March 25, 1821.  
 Sally Anderson & Joseph H. Windsor were married March 28, 1821.  
 Levin Parson died March 29, 1821 Major A. D.  
 Robert Windsor died March 29, 1821. James English died April 2, 1821.  
 Isaac Cooper, Esq. died April 12, 1821. Judge of the Supreme Court.  
 Joseph Ellis died April 3, 1821.  
 Sovering Bonuwel died April 15, 1821.  
 Tasatur Moore was married April 4, 1821.  
 William Benston of John died April 7, 1821.  
 Preacher William Stone's wife died April 8, 1821.  
 Priscilla English Loyd & John Moore were married April 11, 1821.  
 Sally Riffin & Solomon Collins were married April 19, 1821.  
 Nancy Wright & Daniel Kinneykin were married April 21, 1821.  
 Henry Trader died April 20, 1821.  
 Edney Dowson & William Prettyman were married May 3, 1821.  
 Dr. William died May 4, 1821 in Salisbury.  
 Henry Traviss died May 6, 1821.  
 Ann D. Magee & Robert Riffin were married May 23, 1821.  
 Elizabeth Hastings wife of John Hastings of Melvin had son born May 31, 1821.  
 Joseph Windsor died at Washington May 28, 1821.  
 Charles Vinson died May 9, 1821.  
 Levin Collins, Esq. died May 12, 1821 Husband of Sally Andrews Polk, daug of L. Williams & Leah Polk.  
 Major Lewis died June 12, 1821.  
 Mary Dosson & Mias Cannon were married June 14, 1821.  
 Joshua Hastings of Coulbron Hastings died June 15, 1821.  
 Eliza Wright wife of Jacob Wright died June 20, 1821.  
 Levin Blockson was married June 21, 1821.  
 William Massey was drowned July 8, 1821.  
 John Polk son of William Polk died July 17, 1821.  
 Mary Dashiell died July 26, 1821.  
 Jonathan Easum died Aug. 12, 1821.  
 Sarah Pusey wife of Puah Pusey died July 29, 1821.  
 Rhody Hearn & Joseph Collins were married Aug. 1, 1821.  
 Mary Lynch died Sept. 30, 1821.  
 Rachel Lecat died Sept. 25, 1821.  
 Nelly James wife of John James died Oct. 4, 1821.  
 James Ross James, Sr. died Oct. 5, 1821.  
 Robert Knowles died Oct. 11, 1821.  
 Franky Callaway had child born Oct. 8, 1821.  
 Nancy James & Isaac James had son born Oct. 11, 1821.

Sarah Knowles wife of Robert Knowles died Oct. 27, 1821.  
 Puah Pusey, Sr. died Nov. 11, 1821.  
 Elisha Lecat died Nov. 13, 1821.  
 Nancy Hearn & George Saunders were married Nov. 18, 1821.  
 Jane Smith & John Phillips were married Nov. 22, 1821.  
 Polly Hastings wife of Daniel H died Nov. 27, 1821.  
 Henny Killum & Martin Elsey were married Nov. 29, 1821.  
 Thomas Johnson died Nov. 14, 1821.  
 Robert Polk died Dec. 23, 1821 husband of Elizabeth Kinney.  
 Ann Wootten & Thomas Dolby were married Dec. 13, 1821.  
 Sally Windsor wife of Joseph W died Dec. 25, 1821.  
 Sarah English & Samuel Horsey son of John O. & Gioden Horsey were married Dec. 28, 1821.  
 Honour Lecat had child born Jan. 1822.  
 Hessey Gordy & Thomas Cooper were married Jan. 15, 1822.  
 Deborah Riffin & James Hopkins; Polly Collins & Elijah Cordrey; Levnah Jarman & John Anderson were all married Jan. 17, 1822.  
 Henry Hastings died Jan. 18, 1822.  
 John Melson died Jan. 23, 1822.  
 Peter G. Wootten died Jan. 28, 1822.  
 Capt. Samuel Benson died Feb. 7, 1822.  
 Elizabeth Wootten wife of William of Isaac died Feb. 5, 1822.  
 Isaac James died Feb. 16, 1822.  
 John C. King died Feb. 22, 1822.  
 Elizabeth Curmean & Phillip Vinson were married Feb. 17, 1822.  
 Thomas Hearn child died Feb. 21, 1822.  
 Mary Moore & Levin Wales were married Feb. 28, 1822.  
 Mary Hearn & Henry Bacon were married Feb. 27, 1822.  
 Elizabeth Dashiell & William Phillips of Isaac were married March 14, 1822.  
 Peggy Hastings & Augustus Lecat were married March 14, 1822.  
 Margaret Moore & Samuel Williams; John Collins & Sally were married March 20, 1822.  
 Margaret Freany wife of Richard died March 25, 1822.  
 Nancy Record daug of William died April 7, 1822. William Records died April 11, 1822.  
 Polly Morris wife of William died April 11, 1822.  
 Grace Lynch died April 16, 1822.  
 John Collins, Governor died April 16, 1822.  
 Ann Riffin twin daug born and died April 20, 1822.  
 William Vaughn, Jr. died April 28, 1822.  
 Thomas Bird died May 16, 1822.  
 Elizabeth & John James twin daug born May 28, 1822.  
 Patience Gordy had son born May 24, 1822.  
 Elenor Smith & William Wootten were married May 29, 1822.  
 Rhoddy Fooks wife of Benjamin Fooks died May 30, 1822.  
 Unice Ellis wife of George of Rhody died June 4, 1822.  
 Shady Lowe had daug born June 4, 1822.  
 Mary Smith & William Cordrey were married June 5, 1822.

Thomas Hamersby was married June 5, 1822.  
 Daniel Hastings died June 18, 1822.  
 Nehemiah Hearn's wife (a Miss Tull) died June 28, 1822.  
 Comfort Cooper died July 12, 1822.  
 Capt. Raymon died July 14, 1822.  
 Stephen Trader died Oct. 13, 1822.  
 Elizabeth Murphy & Ebenezer Christopher married July 17, 1822.  
 Henry Pepers wife died Aug. 9, 1822.  
 William Ellegood, Sheriff died Oct. 23, 1822.  
**Inscriptions from the Old Cross Roads Cemetery, near Enon, Ohio.** (This cemetery is situated off old Ohio State Route #4, also called the Dayton-Springfield Pike, between Springfield and Enon, Clark County, Ohio. It is on estate owned by Mr. and Mrs. N. Bryan, near the old Coach Stop House, which is now used as a private home. Some of the following may have been people traveling, others are of local origin.) Contributed by Mrs. Darrell (Jane Scott) Needles, R.R. #1, Snyderville Rd., Springfield, Ohio, for the Capt. Peter Ankeny Chapter, Tulsa, Okla.  
 John Tenny, d. March 4, 1848 aged 80 yrs.  
 Mathias Snyder, d. May 19, 1837, aged 60 yrs., 3 mo, 11 days.  
 Mary Snyder, d. July 21, 1854, aged 81 yrs.  
 Joseph Arther, d. Oct. 5, 1842 aged 69 yrs. 2 mo. 4 da.  
 Joseph Layton, d. Oct. 30, 1830, aged 54 yrs.  
 Mary J. Drummond, dau. of W. & P. Drummond, d. Oct. 13, 1823, aged 1 yr. 5 mo. 4 days.  
 Christena, dau. of J. & P. Grindle, d. March 24, 1842.  
 Harriet Jesse, d. 1817.  
 Stephen Reeder, d. Jan. 21, 1849, aged 85 yrs. 5 mo. 1 day.  
 Nathan Broughton, d. June 20, 1835, aged 56 yrs. 6 mo. 22 days.  
 John Dowell, d. Dec. 25, 1835, aged 26 yrs.  
 Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Miller, d. Dec. 17, 1817 aged 57 yrs. 2 mo. 12 days.  
 Charles Boice, d. Jan. 15, 1848, aged 88 yrs. 5 mo. 8 days.  
 Rosanah, wife of George Drummond, d. Oct. 2, 1851, aged 83 yrs. 6 mo. 19 days.  
 Daniel Miller, d. July 21, 1846, aged 88 yrs.  
 John Adams d. March 22, 1833, aged 79 yrs.  
 Elizabeth Sayre, wife of Joseph Sayre, d. Feb. 1826, aged 67 yrs.  
 Joseph Sayre, d. Sept. 3, 1835, aged 79 yrs.  
 John Grain (Crain), d. Dec. 4, 1848, aged 76 yrs.  
 Benjamin Bridge, d. 1843, aged 94 yrs. 6 mo. 4 days.  
 John Rue, d. Oct. 31, 1838, aged 39 yrs. 7 mo. 22 days.  
 Charity C. consort of Stephen M. Wheeler, d. March 26, 1811, in the 25th yr. of her age.

(Continued from page 409, May)

#### Location of Graves of New Hampshire Revolutionary Soldiers

(Copied from the Records of Harold B. Trombley, Graves Registration Officer of



the New Hampshire American Legion State Department.) Contributed by Rumford Chapter, New Hampshire, 1950.

**Belknap County, Sanbornton (Cont.)**

Smith, Jonathan Jr., Co. Capt. Shepard, d. Dec. 11, 1798, Baptist Cem.; Smith, Joseph Jr., Regt. Moses Little, d. May 30, 1832, Smith Yard Cem.; Smith, Timothy, Co. John Robertson, d. Feb. 11, 1812, Smith Farm Cem.; Smith, Timothy, Tin Corner Cem.; Smith, Trueworthy, Regt. Loammi Baldwin, d. June 12, 1825, Reuben Rollins Cem.; Smith, William, Navy, d. Jan. 23, 1827, Smith Yard Cem.; Steele, Benjamin, Co. Capt. Pitman, d. Apr. 11, 1834, Steele Cem.; Swain, Dudley, Co. Joshua Woodman, Swain Cem.; Swain, Ebenezer, Co. Capt. Harper, d. June 15, 1808, Ditto; Swain, Ichabod, Co. Benjamin Sias, Ditto; Swain, Jeremiah, d. Feb. 21, 1841, Ditto; Taylor, Chase, 3 Co. Sanbornton, d. Aug. 13, 1805, Center Cem.; Taylor, John, Co. Chase Taylor, d. July 21, 1840, Ditto; Taylor, Jonathan, Co. Chase Taylor, d. Aug. 11, 1841, Chapel Cem.; Taylor, Jonathan, Co. Chase Taylor, d. Mar. 3, 1816, Crockett Cem.; Taylor, Nathan, Co. Jeremiah Clough, d. Mar. 28, 1840, Center Cem.; Taylor, William, Co. Jeremiah Clough, d. Mar. 22, 1823, Shute Cem.; Thompson, Matthew, Co. John Robinson, d. Jan. 31, 1828, Thompson Cem.; Thompson, William, Co. Ebenezer Smith, d. May 26, 1797, Baptist Cem.; Thompson, William, d. 1807, Osgood Pasture Cem.; Tilton, Daniel, Co. Capt. Leavitt, d. Apr. 8, 1826, Tilton Farm Cem.; Tilton, Jacob, Co. Jeremiah Clough, d. Dec. 14, 1822, Tin Corner Cem.; Tilton, Jeremiah, Sanbornton recruit, d. Apr. 10, 1822, Town Cem.; Wadleigh James, Co. Daniel Gordon, d. Feb. 11, 1830, Wadleigh Farm Cem.; Webster, Jonathan, Co. Nat Hutchins, d. Oct. 30, 1816, Webster Yard Cem.; Woodman, Joshua, Co. Alpheus Chesley, d. Aug. 13, 1827, New Bay Cem.; Woodman, Joshua, Regt. Col. Reynolds, d. Feb. 11, 1824, Woodman Cem.

**Tilton Town**

Cass, Moses, Regt. Alexander Scammell, d. May 8, 1817, Cass Cem.; Clark, Taylor, d. 1853, Taylor-Clark Cem.; Clisby, Joseph, Mass. Cont. Line, d. June 1, 1840, Park Cem.; Copp, Thomas, d. July 3, 1824, Copp Farm Cem.; Curry, Robert, Canterbury Tr. Band, d. Jan. 20, 1829, Park Cem.; Goss, Joseph, Co. Capt. Sias, d. May 1811, Tilton Hill Cem.; Morrison, John, Co. Capt. Gray, d. Mar. 24, 1816, Park Cem.; Page, Simeon, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Dec. 20, 1813, Ditto; Robinson, John, Co. Jeremiah Clough, d. Oct. 11, 1816, No. 105 Cem.; Rollins, Elijah, Co. Daniel Gordon, d. Dec. 19, 1809, Grange Cem.; Tilton, John, Co. Henry Elkins, d. Mar. 20, 1831, Tilton Hill Cem.

**Carroll County, Bartlett Town**

Garland, Richard, Regt. Col. Evens, d. Mar. 5, 1853, Garland Ridge Cem.; Hall, Obed, Mass. Cont. Line, d. Apr. 25, 1828, Ditto; Weeks, Josiah Co. Thomas Berry, d. Feb. 17, 1826, Lower Cem.

**Brookfield Town**

Cate, Neal, Regt. John McClary, d.

June 14, 1846, Cate Cem.; Chamberlain, Thomas, Co. Frederick Bell, d. Apr. 4, 1815, Chamberlain Cem.; Colman, Dudley, Mass. Service, d. Nov. 16, 1797, Colman Cem.; Johnson, Phineas, Mass. Militia, d. 1844, Goodhue Cem.; Johnson, Timothy, Co. Peter Kimball, Town Cem.; Lyford, Stephen, Co. James Hill, d. Dec. 8, 1844, Hutchins Cem.; Tibbetts, Edmund, Regt. Thomas Stickney, d. Dec. 7, 1844, Tibbetts Cem.

**Chatham Town**

Cox, William A. B., d. 1817, Center Cem.; Phipps, Elijah, d. 1805, Ditto; Phipps, Samuel, d. 1830, Ditto.

**Conway Town**

Abbott, Jeremiah, Co. Simon Marston, d. Nov. 8, 1823, Conway Cem.; Bean, Ebenezer, Regt. Col. Stark, d. Mar. 3, 1846, Deering Cem.; Blossom, Barnabas, Co. Joseph Durfee, d. June 1, 1847, Stark Cem.; Chase, John, Regt. Col. Bartlett, July 26, 1824, Hale Cem.; Dinsmore, Elijah (Sr.), Co. Emerson Smith, d. Oct. 24, 1850, Interval Cem.; Dinsmore, Elijah (Jr.), d. Sept. 16, 1823, Ditto; Eastman, Abiatha, Conway Recruits, d. Jan. 10, 1815, North Cem.; Eastman, Noah, Conway Recruits, d. Aug. 28, 1881, Ditto; Fall, Samuel, Mass. Cont. Line, d. 1837, Deering Cem.; Heath, Benjamin, d. Nov. 27, 1839, Green Hill Cem.; Howard, Samuel, d. 1840, Center Cem.; Kelly, Josue, d. May 1, 1822, Green Hill Cem.; Lovejoy, Abiel, Conway Recruits, d. May 27, 1817, North Cem.; Merrill, Amos, Conway Recruits, d. Mar. 13, 1840, Deering Cem.; Merrill, Enoch, Conway Recruits, d. May 7, 1812, Ditto; Palmer, Trueworthy, Co. Philip Tilton, d. 1830, Goshen Cem.; Porter, Nathaniel D. D., Co. Joshua Wingate, d. Nov. 11, 1836, Center Cem.; Smith, Thomas T., d. June 1, 1827, Green Hill Cem.; Wedgewood, Samuel, Co. Wm. Prescott, d. Aug. 23, 1809, Conway Cem.

**Queries**

**Kizer-Horn**—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Christian Kizer of Va., b. 1785, d. Nov. 1831, Lewisburg, Ohio, and wife. Mary Horn, dau. Henry Horn, of Rockbridge Co., Va., Rev. soldier.—Mrs. Harold A. Noyce, Moro St., Manhattan, Kans.

**Nelson-Bond-Brill** — Wanted—full inf. Rev. patriot, Lemule Nelson, and wife, Laurane Bond. Also for David Brill, who mar. Betsy, dau. of Lemuel Nelson. Need dates, places of each, and lineage of Lurane Bond.—Ida Brill Clark, 2707 Foot-hill Blvd., La Crescenta, Calif.

**Alston - Williams - Whitmel - Rayner**—Want ances. parents, dates, and places of Hannah Alston who mar. into Williams family; then as "Widow Williams" she mar. Rev. Amos Rayner, Bert Co., N.C., ca 1780. Was she dau. or sister of Philip and Winifred Whitmel Alston? — Mrs. Joseph Bolton, 1505 Honeysuckle, El Paso, Tex.

**Baker-Wray-Goodie-Morgan** — Want ances., parents, dates, and places of the following: (a) Jonathan Baker, served in Rev. from Barnstable, Mass., b. Jan. 1763, d. Feb. 4, 1850. (b) Benjamin Wray, served in Rev. from Va., b. 1755, and wife. Patsy Goodie, mar. March 5, 1806. (c) John

Morgan, b. Va., was 40 yrs. old in 1856 and wife. Margaret (who?).—Mrs. Dean Hoyt, Box 386, McCook, Nebr.

**Timberlake-Johnston (Johnson)-Dougherty-Richards** — Want ances., parents, dates, and places of William Timberlake and wife. Mourning Johnson, mar. Feb. 19, 1798, Rustburg, Va.; to Ohio 1805. Letter, 1907, Ronald Buford, Rustburg, Va., thinks was s. of Richard Timberlake, mar. Feb. 20, 1775, Sarah Dougherty. Same Richard 1780 secured land service under Gen. Forbes in 1758. Want relation of William to John and Philip Timberlake who mar. sisters of Mourning. Was Sarah Richards first wife? What relation was William to Joseph, b. Va., d. Hart C., Ky., member Commander-in-Chief's Guard?—Mary F. Timberlake, 3706 N. 59th St., Omaha, Nebr.

**Holmes-Barney**—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Sarah Holmes, b. 1753, Halifax, Plymouth City, Mass., and husband, Rufus Barney, b. 1754, Taunton, Mass., also Joshua Barney, Navy, War 1812.—Mrs. Edwin Ray Childs, 120 East Church St., Decatur, Ala.

**Bradley**—Wish to get in touch with person who inserted ITEM 11637, signed EEE (Mo.), in Gen. and History Magazine, issue of Oct. 15, 1946, and person who inserted ITEM 11811, signed XALL (S.C.), in same magazine, issue Dec. 15, 1946. Both items refer to Bradley family of Howard Co., Mo., period 1810-30.—W.N. Bate, P.O. Box 7314, Corpus Christi, Tex.

**Sewell-Autrey**—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Shepherd Sewell, and wife. Mary Autrey, mar. bond issued 1822, Cumberland Co., N.C.; also inf. concerning Lucy Sewell, sister of Shepherd Sewell. Marshall Hooks Sewell, only son of Shepherd Sewell, mar. where and to whom?—Mrs. P.J. McNatt, Sr., Vidalia, Ga.

**Stannard - Hanchet - Morgan - Wing** — Want parents, dates, and places of Libbeus Stannard, b. 1756 Suffield, Conn. Was he son of John Stannard, Jr., and Hannah Hanchet? Also for Myra Morgan, b. March 1808, Rutland, Vt., d. May 1841, Franklinville, N.Y., and husband Elanath Wing, mar. 1827 in Eagle, N.Y., he had a bro. Willard.—Mrs. Frances W. Runge, 1421 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill.

**Miller-Rogers** — Want parents, dates, and places of Sophia (Jennie) Miller, who mar. Burgess Rogers in Culpeper Co., Va., 1792; her father was a cavalry officer under Wm. Washington. The Rogers moved to Montgomery Co., Ind., bet. 1830-40. Mrs. H.G. Banks, 1324 Morse Blvd., Columbia, Mo.

**Bowman-Pickens**—Want full inf., parents, bro., sis., grandparents, ances., with dates and places, of George Bowman, b. New Jersey, Feb. 1777, d. Hamilton Co., Ind., Aug. 1859, mar. Mary Pickens, Anderson Co., S.C., Jan. 17, 1799, also for Mary Pickens.—Mrs. Edna L. Bowman Hatfield, R.R. 1, Pine Village, Ind.

**Elliott - Addiddle-Hubbard-Smith-Robinson-La Force-Watson-Fisher-Wilhoit**—Need inf. for hist. publication—(a) parents, birth date (1728-42), and place (Va., Accomac?) of Capt. George Elliott, Va. Navy, and Charity Addiddle (Addudle), mar. 1762 Swedes Church, Phila. (b) Same

(Continued on page 525)

# DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

## D. A. R. Membership

State	Number of Chapters	Membership as of February 1, 1961		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA	65	3,112	44	3,156
ALASKA	3	92	0	92
ARIZONA	7	569	27	596
ARKANSAS	30	1,515	17	1,532
CALIFORNIA	140	8,259	332	8,591
CANAL ZONE	1	56	2	58
COLORADO	35	2,298	31	2,329
CONNECTICUT	57	4,575	85	4,660
DELAWARE	9	541	2	543
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	60	3,707	106	3,813
FLORIDA	69	5,515	153	5,668
GEORGIA	89	6,189	90	6,279
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	1	129	4	133
IDAHO	12	529	8	537
ILLINOIS	118	9,821	130	9,951
INDIANA	96	7,419	34	7,453
IOWA	86	4,157	57	4,214
KANSAS	66	3,558	26	3,584
KENTUCKY	73	4,583	37	4,620
LOUISIANA	52	2,872	31	2,903
MAINE	35	2,072	28	2,100
MARYLAND	34	1,978	74	2,052
MASSACHUSETTS	97	5,286	91	5,377
MICHIGAN	62	4,364	53	4,417
MINNESOTA	41	1,778	39	1,817
MISSISSIPPI	54	3,307	50	3,357
MISSOURI	86	5,261	75	5,336
MONTANA	14	695	8	703
NEBRASKA	43	2,377	17	2,394
NEVADA	6	274	6	280
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	1,750	10	1,760
NEW JERSEY	84	5,223	118	5,341
NEW MEXICO	11	714	12	726
NEW YORK	178	13,728	251	13,979
NORTH CAROLINA	89	5,145	66	5,211
NORTH DAKOTA	9	299	7	306
OHIO	126	9,238	140	9,378
OKLAHOMA	40	2,380	19	2,399
OREGON	31	1,418	22	1,440
PENNSYLVANIA	136	13,105	106	13,211
PUERTO RICO	1	23	0	23
RHODE ISLAND	23	1,021	8	1,029
SOUTH CAROLINA	60	3,080	52	3,132
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	427	3	430
TENNESSEE	85	4,381	65	4,446
TEXAS	105	8,479	162	8,641
UTAH	4	245	5	250
VERMONT	29	1,257	5	1,262
VIRGINIA	108	6,309	131	6,440
WASHINGTON	38	1,950	60	2,010
WEST VIRGINIA	49	3,499	33	3,532
WISCONSIN	47	2,264	21	2,285
WYOMING	9	434	13	447
FOREIGN: CUBA	1	53	0	53
ENGLAND	1	29	0	29
FRANCE	2	65	0	65
MEXICO	1	36	0	36
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	1	19	0	19
AT LARGE			30	30
TOTAL	2,857	183,459	2,996	186,455

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MINUTES  
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

*Regular Meeting*

April 15, 1961

THE REGULAR MEETING of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Pilkinton, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Zweck. *State Regents:* Mrs. McCrary, Mrs. Parry, Miss Peter, Mrs. Flood, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Tippet, Miss Downing, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. McCleery, Mrs. Peake, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Jacobson, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Lambird, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Kersey, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Rinsland, Mrs. Rhoads, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Brooking, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Riggs, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Campbell. *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Tuskind, North Dakota.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Sullivan, took the chair, and the President General, Mrs. White, read her report:

Following the National Board Meeting on February 1, I was the guest of the Women's Patriotic Conference at a banquet held at the Mayflower Hotel. On the following day, Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll, Vice Chairman of the Platform Committee, entertained with a luncheon in honor of Mrs. W. Eugene Gary, Chairman of this committee, and myself at the Colonial Dames Club. Saturday afternoon, February 4, it was my pleasure to pour at tea in honor of Mrs. Robert Bachman, President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy, given by the General Lewis A. Armistead Chapter at the Washington Club. Following this delightful affair, I was the guest of Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman, Art Critics Committee, at a reception for Letitia Baldrige, Social Secretary to the First Lady, at the American Newspaper Women's Club.

February 7 I enjoyed being the guest speaker at the Dorothy Hancock Chapter luncheon celebrating its 46th birthday.

The morning of February 15 I flew to Dallas, Tex., where I was met at the airport by the State Regent, Mrs. Edgar Ryerson Riggs, Mrs. Felix Irwin, Vice President General from Texas, and Mrs. Curtis Meadows and Miss Lauline Hayworth, Chairmen of the Texas State Conference. They presented me with a huge bouquet of yellow

roses of Texas, with television and press cameras standing by. Inside the airport I was interviewed by the press and made a television recording.

That evening, Mrs. William Henry Foster, State Treasurer of Texas, entertained with a beautiful dinner at the Dallas Country Club in honor of the State Regent and the President General.

Thursday noon I was the guest of the State Officers' Club and attended the Memorial Services and the National Defense Meeting afterward. At the official opening of the Conference on Thursday evening, I gave the main address and had the pleasure of presenting the DAR Award to the CAR winner. A reception in honor of the President General followed.

Friday morning Mrs. Felix Irwin, Vice President General from Texas, and Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Chairman of Chapters Overseas, gave a delightful breakfast in my honor. I attended a Junior American Citizens Luncheon as the guest of Mrs. Frederick S. Ingram. That afternoon the Jane Douglas Chapter of Dallas was hostess at a high tea at its Chapter House on the State Fair Grounds (Mrs. Curtis W. Meadows, regent). Saturday morning, after being a guest at the Chapter Regents' and Chapter Chairmen's breakfast, Mrs. Palmer Hayworth, regent of the Prudence Alexander Chapter and Cochairman of the Conference, drove me and other Conference guests about the city of Dallas.

Saturday noon Mrs. H. R. Stroube, Jr., State Corresponding Secretary, invited me to the Chapter Regents' Club luncheon, Mrs. Grady Kirby presiding. I also dropped by to bring greetings at a meeting of the Children of the American Revolution.

At the afternoon session of the Conference, it was my happy privilege to install the newly elected State Officers. The Conference closed on Saturday evening with a banquet.

Sunday morning Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, called for me and, with Mr. Maddox, we flew to Carlsbad, N. M., where we met Mrs. T. Earle Stribling and her son, Brewster. The Thomas Jefferson Chapter (Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, regent) arranged for us to visit Carlsbad Caverns.

Mr. and Mrs. Maddox entertained for me at dinner at the Hobbs Country Club that evening. Monday morning I enjoyed having breakfast with the chapter regents preceding the opening of the New Mexico State Conference, with Mrs. Harold Kersey, State Regent, presiding. Mrs. Jack F. Maddox entertained the members of the Conference with a tea at her home that afternoon, and in the evening I gave my address at the State Banquet held at the Hobbs Country Club. Tuesday morning I attended the State Officers' Club breakfast (Mrs. Harold Elmendorf, President). During the morning session I had the pleasure of installing the newly elected State Officers. Following the adjournment of the Conference, I gave a radio interview and then attended a luncheon given by the Coronado Chapter of Hobbs, the hostess chapter (Mrs. Douglas Griffin, regent). That afternoon, Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, her son, Brewster, and I drove as far as El Paso en route to Scottsdale, Ariz.

Wednesday evening, February 22, I attended the State

Board of Management Dinner at the Phoenix Country Club and was the guest the following morning for breakfast of the Ex State Regents' Club. The Arizona State Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. H. W. Fritsche, at 10 o'clock, and at the morning session your President General discussed informally the program of the National Society. Following the afternoon session, a tea was held in my honor at The Homestead, Paradise Valley Country Club, given by the Valley National Bank of Phoenix.

Following the adjournment of the Conference Friday noon, Mrs. Jiles W. Haney (regent of the Maricopa Chapter of Phoenix) entertained for Mrs. Stribling and me with a luncheon at the Cloud Club. Mrs. D. Edwin Gamble, Vice President General from Arizona, entertained at dinner Friday evening, and on Saturday I had the pleasure of driving on the desert and enjoying dinner with Mrs. Roy V. Shrewder, Past Vice President General from Kansas, and her two daughters.

Sunday, February 26, I flew to San Francisco, where I was met by Mrs. Walter M. Flood, State Regent of California, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, State Vice Regent, and Mr. Harvey B. Lyon, who drove us to his home in Oakland where Mrs. Lyon, State Chaplain, and the other members of the State Board greeted us. That evening, we were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lyon for dinner at the Women's Athletic Club. The next noon I attended a Press luncheon with reporters from six papers of the Bay Area present and that evening was the guest of the California Past State Officers' Club for a high tea (Mrs. Harold R. Palmer, President).

The California State Conference opened officially at 8 o'clock, at which session I delivered my address. This was followed by a reception. At a luncheon Tuesday noon I spoke on the current program of the National Society and that evening was the guest of the State Regent and her Board for dinner. The past and present chapter regents had a delightful "fun" breakfast the morning of March 1. Following the Memorial Service Tuesday afternoon, I attended the National Defense Meeting with a member of the F.B.I. as speaker, and the showing of the film *Operation Abolition*.

The morning of March 2 Mrs. Lafayette LeVan Porter, Honorary Vice President General, entertained for breakfast—and shortly afterward I flew to Portland, Ore., where I was met by Mrs. Claude G. Stotts, Vice President General from Oregon, and Mrs. Harry G. Melvin, Chairman of the Oregon State Conference. The Conference was opened officially on the evening of March 2, with Mrs. Owen R. Rhoads, State Regent, presiding. During the session I was presented with the key to the City of Portland and a gift of money from the Children of the American Revolution for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium. Following the meeting, a reception was held in my honor.

Friday morning I appeared on television and made a radio tape on the objectives and programs of the National Society. At the Oregon Historical luncheon that noon, I was initiated into the Mystic Order of the Rose by Mrs. Ben G. Buhite, Women's Advertising Club of Portland. The banquet was held in the evening, when your President General gave the principal address. At the adjournment of the Conference, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Past Curator General, drove Mrs. Rhoads, Mrs. Stotts, Miss Dentler (Past Vice President General), and me to the McLoughlin House at Oregon City and the Robert Newell House at Champoe—restorations made possible by the efforts of the Oregon Society—and later entertained us for dinner.

Sunday noon Mrs. Rhoads drove me to the airport and I explained for Seattle, Wash. On arrival, Mrs. Earl C. Douglas, State Regent of Washington, drove me to the

Rainier Chapter house for tea. Monday noon I was the guest of Mrs. Daniel Roy Swem for lunch. That afternoon a Conference Tea was held in the auditorium of the new Seattle Public Library, followed by the State Officers' Club Dinner, (Mrs. Lewis T. Griswold, President, presiding). The formal opening of the Washington State Conference was Monday evening, March 6, with Mrs. Douglas presiding, and I gave my main address at this session. The official banquet was held Tuesday evening, when I spoke on the history of our Society. Wednesday morning I flew to Billings, Mont., and was met by Mrs. Albert Jacobson, State Regent, and Mrs. V. D. Clark, Shining Mountain Chapter.

Mrs. Fred E. May, State President, invited me to be a guest of the Daughters of American Colonists for luncheon. That evening I joined the Past State Regents of Montana for dinner, which was followed by an informal reception. The formal opening of the Montana State Conference took place Thursday morning, March 9. In the evening at the banquet I gave my address. Friday morning I attended a Press Relations Breakfast at the invitation of Mrs. Floyd Voak, State Chairman of the Press Relations Committee. The Conference closed after the Friday morning session.

Saturday Mrs. Jacobson and I took the train from Billings to Butte, and then I flew to Pocatello, Idaho, where I was met by Mrs. Clifford H. Peake, State Regent of Idaho. On Sunday, Mr. Peake drove us to Payette in time for a reception at the home of Mrs. George Sedlmayer. The Idaho State Conference opened Monday morning at 9:30 a.m. and during the morning session, I gave a brief talk on DAR work and held a *Question and Answer Period*. At the banquet that evening, the President General gave her address. Due to the plane strike it was necessary to leave Payette early Tuesday morning and drive to Boise, where I was fortunate enough to get a plane for Reno. Mrs. George Whorton of Payette very kindly drove me the 60 miles to Boise.

Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, State Vice Regent of Nevada, met me at the plane at Reno and drove me to the Riverside Hotel. There we were joined by the State Regent, Mrs. Clifford David Lambird, and the regents of the two Reno chapters, Mrs. Guy Benham (regent of Nevada Sagebrush Chapter), and Mrs. Clarence K. Jones (regent of Toiyabe Chapter). All of us were luncheon guests of Mrs. Lambird. Wednesday I accompanied Mrs. Lambird by car to Las Vegas and that evening was the guest of the State Regent at a dinner at the Hotel Riviera. March 16, at 10 o'clock, the Nevada State Conference opened. During a luncheon meeting in the Hickory Room at the Riviera, I gave my address and immediately afterward made a television appearance on channel 2 in Las Vegas. That evening your President General was a guest of the Nevada State Society for dinner at the Stardust. Friday morning I held a *Question and Answer Period* after a talk on the current work of our Society. Mrs. Irving Ahlswede and her daughter, Jan, entertained the State Regent and me for luncheon at the Tropicana following the close of the Conference. In the evening I was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Lambird for dinner at the Sahara.

Saturday morning I took the plane for Salt Lake City, where I was met by Mrs. Fred P. Jacobs, State Regent of Utah. Mrs. Jacobs entertained for me that evening with a dinner at the University Club. Sunday morning I attended the Sunday morning broadcast at the Mormon Tabernacle, which was followed by brunch as the guest of Mrs. William Terrell, a member of the Spirit of Liberty Chapter. Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. Thompson drove me to the Brighton Ski Resort in the Wasatch Mountains and then to the Kennecott copper mine at Brigham. Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Jed F. Woolley invited me to the Alta Club for dinner. The Utah State Conference

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opened at 10 a.m. Monday, March 20. In the afternoon, I gave a short talk on the current work of our Society, followed by a *Question and Answer Period*. At the banquet that evening, your President General gave her address. Tuesday morning, after breakfast with Mrs. Jacobs, I flew to Denver.

At Denver, I was met at the airport by Mrs. Richard F. Carlson, Vice President General from Colorado, and Mrs. J. Herschel White, Honorary State Regent. That noon I was a guest at the American Indians Committee luncheon, Mrs. Ner A. Baer, State Chairman, presiding. Mr. John C. Rainer, a graduate of Bacone College, was the speaker. That afternoon I was interviewed by the press and appeared on television with Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. Ward B. Treverton, Public Relations Chairman for the Conference. Tuesday evening at the Regents' Dinner, a distinguished member of our Society, Lt. Col. Margaret R. Wharton, gave the address *NORAD and USARADCOM*. Following the dinner, a reception was held in honor of the President General. Wednesday morning I gave a talk on the work of our Society. This was followed by a Radio and Television Luncheon under the supervision of Mrs. C. Gordon Sweet, State Chairman. A Museum tea was held Wednesday afternoon in the State Historical Building (Mrs. Florence B. Stearns, Chairman). That evening at the National Defense Banquet in my honor, I gave the principal address. It was a great pleasure to install the newly elected State Officers at the final session Thursday morning and attend a luncheon in their honor. Friday and Saturday I was the guest of Mrs. Conrad W. Werth, National Vice Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship Committee. On Friday evening I enjoyed a reception and dinner at the Park Lane Hotel with Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton (Honorary Vice President General), Mrs. Richard F. Carlson (Vice President General), and Mrs. Emeline Wensley Hughes, State Regent, as hostesses.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Hughes drove me to the airport, and I flew to Lincoln, Neb., where I was met by Dr. and Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman. Sunday, Mrs. Ackerman, State Regent, and I drove to Columbus in time to attend the Nebraska State Convention of the Children of the American Revolution. That evening I was a guest for dinner of the State Societies, Daughters of Colonial Wars and Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. The Nebraska State Conference opened Monday, March 27, with Mrs. Ackerman presiding, and during the morning session your President General brought greetings from the National Society and spoke of present projects of the National Society. Luncheon that noon was by invitation of the State Regent and State Vice Regent, Mrs. H. H. Selleck. That evening I was an honored guest of the Nebraska State Officers' Club, Mrs. W. P. Venable, Honorary State Regent, presiding. Tuesday evening, at the annual banquet, I gave my formal address. Wednesday morning I had breakfast with the Nebraska State Officers at the home of Mrs. W. P. Venable before driving to Lincoln with the State Regent.

On our arrival in Lincoln, we went to the State House, where I was made an Admiral in the Nebraska Navy by Governor Frank B. Morrison. Before my departure for Iowa, the officers of the Deborah Avery Chapter (Mrs. Guy N. Harris, regent) and the St. Leger Cowley Chapter (Mrs. Margaret McCandless, regent) entertained me at lunch at the University Club.

I arrived in Iowa in time for the State Board dinner, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, State Regent, presiding. Thursday morning, March 30, I attended the Daughters of Colonial Wars breakfast (Mrs. Gaylord Stewart, President) and that noon I spoke in regard to increasing membership at the Past Chapter Officers' Club luncheon (Mrs. John C. Milner, President). The formal opening of the Iowa State Conference occurred at 1:30 p.m. Thursday afternoon.

That evening I divided my time between the Iowa State Officers' Club Banquet (Mrs. Sam Clay, President) and the Buffet Supper for Chapter Regents, State Chairmen, and District Directors—speaking to each group. Friday morning I enjoyed a breakfast given by the State Chairmen of the American Indians, Conservation, and Junior Membership Committees. Friday noon Mrs. Gaylord L. Stewart, State Chairman of the DAR School Committee, presided over a luncheon when I was the honored guest, and Mr. Walter N. Cary, Executive Director of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, the speaker. That evening at the State Banquet I had the pleasure of presenting the bond to the Iowa State Good Citizen winner and gave my address. This was followed by a reception. Saturday, after having breakfast with members planning to go to Continental Congress, I emplaned for Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, April 5, I met with the members of the Congress Banquet Committee for lunch at the Mayflower Hotel to discuss plans for the Banquet.

On Saturday, the Monticello Chapter (Mrs. Randall Oakes, regent) honored the President General and Officers of the District of Columbia with a luncheon at the Kennedy Warren Hotel.

The National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, presented to the DAR Library on Wednesday afternoon, April 12, microfilm and 10 reels which supplement it, of the manuscripts and notes of William A. Eardeley, arranged and indexed by Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson of the New York State Chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Mrs. Charles A. Baker, President of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, and many other officers of the Society were present, as well as officers of our own Society.

On April 13, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, National Chairman, Press Relations Committee, acted as my representative and presented our National Society's wreath at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington. Mrs. Frank R. Heller, National Chairman of the Committee for the Flag of the United States of America, and Mrs. Philip W. Keller, Chairman of Pages, assisted with the Flags.

That evening, the Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter (Miss Maryann Lee, regent) celebrated its 51st birthday, and I was happy to receive with them at a reception held at the District of Columbia Chapter House.

Friday noon, April 14, the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter (Mrs. Frederick William Butler, regent) celebrated with a luncheon at the Columbia Country Club its 50th anniversary. It was my pleasure to be with them, as I am an associate member of that chapter.

In closing this report I wish to speak again of the cordiality and hospitality of our members. This is a source of gratification to a President General; and I particularly wish to express warm thanks for the friendliness of our Daughters in each of the States I have officially visited this past year. My thanks are extended for the generous checks given to me on my tour for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. You have given this project your support by your gifts, which I deeply appreciate.

To those of you for whom this is the final National Board Meeting, I express the Society's gratitude for your devoted interest in our work. Please do not consider yourselves "Graduates", and realize that the postgraduate work which you can do—with the knowledge you have attained by your leadership—can be of inestimable value to our Society.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,  
President General.

The President General resumed the chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., read her report:

The subject of National Defense has occupied much of this officer's time since our February Board meeting. Immediately following that meeting she was privileged to be a guest of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense held at the Mayflower Hotel.

On Washington's Birthday a tape recording was made of an interview via telephone regarding the opening of the public schools and places of business that day in the New York City area—and later played over radio station WNEW.

On February 23, as Moderator of the National Defense Forum of the New York City Colony of New England Women, as well as your First Vice President General, she gave a brief outline of the work of the DAR National Defense Committee and how it functions.

Using the DAR Study Course on Communism as a guide and in line with the DAR resolution to encourage the study of communism, she conducted a series of five meetings, entitled *Operation Freedom*, at the Women's National Republican Club in New York City.

On March 8, she flew to Johnson City, Tenn., to be a guest at the 56th State Conference of the Tennessee Society, DAR. Her address at the opening session was on the subject of *Communist Target—Youth*. She returned to New York not only impressed with the gracious hospitality of the Tennessee Daughters, but also with their keen interest in the work of our National Society, particularly along the lines of national defense.

The largest social function attended by this officer, in the company of the New York State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, was the annual DAR-SAR Colonial Ball, held at the Plaza Hotel in New York City on February 24. One-half of the proceeds of this event each year goes toward the work of our DAR School Committee.

She is grateful for the many invitations extended to her to visit the various State Conferences and sincerely regrets her inability to accept each one. Appreciation is again expressed for the fine State Yearbooks also received, which reflect so well the activities of the States.

ADELE WOODHOUSE SULLIVAN,  
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, read her report:

Since the February Board Meeting I have visited the New Mexico and Arizona State Conferences and enjoyed the hospitality and inspiration of these State Societies and the National Officers residing in the States. It was an added pleasure to have the President General as my traveling companion, and I must tell you that we were impressed at the beauty of the mountains and the vastness of the western desert.

At the last Board Meeting I requested 80 additional hymnals for use in the Tamassee dormitories to supplement the 200 given for the chapel. I had several promises at that time, but since then I have had no report on these so do not know what has been done or if anything. Will those State Regents who expressed an interest then, speak to me during the luncheon?

The amount of \$161 has been given to the Bell Tower at the Cathedral of the Pines in New Hampshire. Another project that has been reported to you concerns the Kansas Room. I am happy to tell you that the Kansas Daughters have accepted plans for converting their State Room into a small, intimate chapel in honor of their State Regent. It is their hope that it will give grace and strength to all who visit there. The National Society is indeed grateful to the Kansas Society for this gift. It will be ready for dedication next April.

Recently I had the pleasure of returning to my native

State of Mississippi and receiving at Rosalie in Natchez, the ante bellum home owned by the Mississippi Society. I enjoyed the hospitality of the State Regent and the State Society along with four other members of the National Executive Committee.

I hope to see many of you at the Chaplains' Breakfast in the morning, and I expect to see all of you in the afternoon at the Memorial Services. I have prepared the devotionals for the Congress using the theme, "For evil to triumph good men need only do nothing."

Again let me express my appreciation for the opportunity of serving you.

LENAMAE F. STRIBLING,  
Chaplain General.

The report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, was read by Mrs. Sullivan:

The minutes of the February Board Meeting were prepared for publication in the *DAR Magazine* and proof-read. Minutes and verbatim transcript were indexed and recorded.

The amendment to the Bylaws proposed by the National Board of Management, and the amendments proposed by Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter of Michigan and endorsed by 11 chapters located in 6 States were prepared for distribution to the chapters.

Motions adopted by the Board were typed, and copies sent to other offices; also typed for the statute book and indexed.

Minutes of Executive Committee meetings have been written; copies sent to each member of the committee; copied for the permanent record; and indexed. Rulings affecting offices and committees were typed separately and delivered or mailed.

Notices of the two Board Meetings in April were mailed to the members of the National Board of Management. Members of the Executive Committee were notified of meetings of that committee.

Letters were mailed to National Officers, State Regents, and Committee Chairmen, requesting advance copies of their full reports to the Continental Congress for the Proceedings.

All necessary letters have been written to candidates for office.

Since my last report to the Board 1,492 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members.

Assisting with some office work in our building and the time involved with extra trips to Washington caused me to regret many invitations to State Conferences, but in March I did go to Natchez and enjoyed receiving at lovely Rosalie. I also appreciated the wonderful hospitality of the Mississippi Daughters.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,  
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer, read her report:

A numerical accounting of supplies issued to chapters and individuals requesting this service during the past two-month period from January through February 1961, follows: Application blanks, 7,446; Working sheets, 5,433; Ancestral charts 1,120; What the Daughters Do booklets, 1,752; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 30; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 1,754; Membership cards, 3,600; Resolutions, 79; Directory of Committees, 35; Library booklets, 13; Is That Lineage Right? booklets, 151; Proceedings of Congress, 6; Americanism Medals, 8; Bylaws, 643; Transfer cards, 434; Packets of Letters of Instructions, 4; Information leaflets, 1,030; Requirements for and Preparation of Application Blanks leaflets, 723; DAR Patriotic Education booklets, 65; DAR Manual for Citi-



zenship, 10,626; Miscellaneous leaflets, 771; total, 35,723.

The Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws, which are to be acted upon at this Congress, were sent out within the time prescribed by the Bylaws.

Letters written, 760. Again, it was with profound regret, that I notified you of the death of another of our Honorary Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, of Iowa. Mrs. Johnston was elected your Treasurer General in 1917 and until the past four or five Congresses was always present, displaying great interest in the activities of our Society.

IONE B. BREWER,

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

The Treasurer General, Miss Marian Ivan Burns, read her report:

At the Sixty-Ninth Continental Congress in April of 1960 approval was given to amend the Bylaws by increasing the annual dues in the National Society to \$3. The

balance on hand February 28, 1961, reflects that increase. In addition to this, the interest earned on the investment of current funds was \$10,391.49, \$3,482.12 more than the earnings last year.

The following estates were settled this year from which we have received the following: Bessie Palm, \$10,965.20; Luella Chase, \$1,500; and Sanford I. Benton, \$1,000. These amounts were added to our Investment Trust Fund.

It is gratifying to note that contributions received for the special projects show an overall increase of almost \$30,000. Of this amount \$12,370.70 was in the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium building fund. These indicate the continued interest and enthusiasm of members for the work promoted by the National Society.

I hereby submit the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the twelve months ended February 28, 1961, and the supporting schedule thereto.

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS

FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1960 to FEBRUARY 28, 1961

Funds	Balance 2/29/60	Cash Receipts	Cash Disburse- ments	Appro- priations	Total	Balance, 2/28/61 Consisting of Investments (Schedule 4)	Cash
Current Fund (Schedule 1)	477,455.18	682,763.82	418,795.89	(53,500.00)	687,923.11(A)	545,934.50	141,988.61
Special Funds							
Appropriation Funds							
Committee Maintenance	16.18		1,317.58	2,500.00	1,198.60		1,198.60
Good Citizens	6,348.90	6,381.44	8,436.82	3,000.00	7,293.52		7,293.52
Junior American Citizens	6,354.17	1,189.16	4,383.71	2,000.00	5,159.62		5,159.62
Americanism and DAR							
Manual	3,636.58	1,121.97	9,592.71	15,000.00	10,165.84		10,165.84
DAR School		157,790.99	161,790.99	4,000.00			
National Defense	20,454.07	29,815.54	55,420.81	20,000.00	14,848.80	5,000.00	9,848.80
Press Relations	4,019.66	22.50	3,526.44	7,000.00	7,515.72		7,515.72
Allene Wilson Groves							
Cottage for Little Girls	3,210.95	496.20	3,707.15				
American Indians	1,754.51	28,373.23	27,590.45		2,537.29		2,537.29
Classified Index	2,936.73	100.75	2,525.05		512.43		512.43
Charles Simpson Atwell	8,981.96	805.57	811.93		8,975.60		
Genealogical Forms Binding	755.10	1,109.00	821.00		1,043.10		1,043.10
Harriet E. Bowen	304.72				304.72		304.72
Landscaping	1,246.00	5,208.55	6,590.55		(136.00)		(136.00)
Life Membership	1,700.61		50.00		1,650.61		1,650.61
DAR Magazine	24,775.52	148,896.95	131,418.96		42,253.51		42,253.51
Museum	11,198.35	9,354.73	12,484.36		8,068.72		8,068.72
Occupational Therapy	1,800.50	925.50	500.00		2,226.00		2,226.00
Reserve for Maintenance	33,979.31	21,045.25	15,218.85		39,805.71	19,879.40	19,926.31
State Rooms	7,619.05	2,666.86	4,934.99		5,350.92		5,350.92
Valley Forge Memorial	835.94		835.94				
Doris Pike White Auditorium and Gymnasium	33,195.19	46,202.49	51,951.85		27,445.83	840.00	26,605.83
Funds participating in							
Combined Investment Fund							
Ada W. Frazer	7,522.26	318.32	303.77		7,536.81	7,536.81	
Agnes Carpenter	26,345.26	1,115.66	1,064.67		26,396.25	26,396.25	
Anne Rogers Minor	3,568.01	146.80			3,714.81	3,464.23	250.58
Anonymous	5,209.74	222.51	212.34		5,219.91	5,219.91	
Caroline E. Holt	28,681.05	1,124.92			29,805.97	26,616.34	3,189.63
Dixon Medical	492.48	20.09	19.17		493.40	493.40	
Edna Crist	8,856.88	2,562.61			11,419.49	10,937.82	481.67
Eichelberger Americanization	2,284.70	97.35	92.90		2,289.15	2,289.15	
Elnora Corpe	991.00	36.87	39.10		988.77	988.77	
Eunice R. Porter	940.66	38.64	36.87		942.43	942.43	
Fannie C. K. Marshall	16,372.48	673.72			17,046.20	15,930.15	1,116.05
Gertrude Richards	1,555.77	78.40	61.93		1,572.24	1,572.24	
Golden Jubilee	59,689.83	2,394.80			62,084.63	56,366.36	5,718.27
Grace Brosseau	1,000.00	40.18	19.53		1,020.65	1,001.84	18.81
Grace C. Marshall	10,848.96	516.48	439.43		10,926.01	10,926.01	
Grace H. Morris	4,836.92	205.51	196.12		4,846.31	4,846.31	
Grace D. Sullivan		2,500.00			2,500.00	2,500.00	
Gridley Adams	1,012.82	38.64			1,051.46	987.14	64.32
Helen Pouch	7,764.23	7,322.48	7,500.00		7,586.71	471.21	7,115.50
Hillside School	2,541.42	108.16	103.22		2,546.36	2,546.36	
H. V. Washington	28,381.85	1,155.84	516.72		29,020.97	27,338.13	1,682.84
Investment Trust	144,996.11	34,816.62	4,056.21		175,756.52	163,054.28	12,702.24
Isabel Anderson	4,021.33	30,151.43			34,172.76	33,947.96	224.80
Julia C. Fish	24,059.68	958.05			25,017.73	22,608.94	2,408.79
Mary E. Brown Ferrell	2,852.15	120.53	115.02		2,857.66	2,857.66	
Total special funds	569,949.59	548,271.29	518,687.14	53,500.00	653,033.74	466,534.70	186,499.04
Total current and special funds	1,047,404.77	1,231,035.11	937,483.03		1,340,956.85	1,012,469.20	328,487.65

(A) The current fund balance at February 28, 1961 includes \$46,553.00 received for 1961 dues which was not available for use in operations until March 1, 1961. In addition approximately 16,000.00 in dues and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

# SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

## AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1961

### CURRENT FUND

U. S. Treasury Bills (maturity value \$550,000.00 due at various dates from April through May, 1961)	545,934.50
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### SPECIAL FUNDS

#### National Defense Committee

Eastern Building and Loan Association	5,000.00
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#### Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund

97 shares Detroit Edison Company	3,375.60
212 shares Texaco, Inc.	5,600.00
	8,975.60

#### Doris Pike White Auditorium and Gymnasium

10 shares Ford Motor Company	840.00
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#### Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

U. S. Treasury Bills (maturity value 20,000.00 due April 13, 1961)	19,879.40
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#### Combined Investment Fund

##### U. S. Government Securities:

U. S. Treasury 4¾% Notes, due 5/15/64	35,130.64
U. S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69	15,798.13
U. S. Treasury 3¼% Bonds, due 6/15/78-83	10,027.81
U. S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95	60,602.78
Federal Land Bank 3¼% Bonds, due 5/1/71	13,425.00
International Bank for Reconstruction 3¼% Bonds, due 10/1/81	11,375.00

##### Corporate Bonds:

Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3¼% Bonds, due 12/1/70	12,862.50
Commonwealth Edison Co. 4¼% Bonds, due 3/1/87	10,290.00
Georgia Power Co. 4.875% Bonds, due 11/1/90	15,187.50
New York Telephone Co. 4¼% Bonds, due 5/15/91	15,337.50
Pacific Gas & Electric 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74	14,102.50
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75	12,150.00
Southern California Edison 4¼% Bonds, due 2/15/82	15,505.00
Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3¾% Bonds, due 5/1/71	7,845.00

##### Corporate Stock:

40 shares American Can Co. 7% preferred	1,680.45
150 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.	8,694.65
127 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.	4,285.96
50 shares Detroit Edison Co.	1,900.00
137 shares duPont (E.I. de Nemours & Co.	24,163.37
100 shares General Electric Co.	6,066.03
200 shares General Food Corp.	5,536.75
177 shares General Motors Corp.	5,929.50
34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co.	854.25
200 shares Radio Corporation of America 3.50 preferred	14,242.16
200 shares Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	10,747.41
200 shares U. S. Steel Corp.	11,327.96
200 shares Utah Power & Light Co.	7,022.76
200 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co.	5,658.00
104 shares Washington Gas Light Co.	3,497.00
197 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	7,552.95

Total investments	368,798.56
Uninvested principal cash	63,041.14
	431,839.70

Total investments—Special Funds	(Note) 466,534.70
Total investments—Current and Special Funds	1,012,469.20

Note—The securities in the Combined Investment Fund owned at December 31, 1957, are recorded in the accounts at the closing market price on that date. Subsequent purchases as well as securities of the other funds are stated at cost.

MARIAN BURNS.  
Treasurer General.

(Copies of the complete report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her office.)

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the twelve months ended February 28, 1961.

DORIS PIKE WHITE  
President General, NSDAR

MARIAN BURNS  
Treasurer General, NSDAR

JANIE H. GLASCOCK  
Clerk to Personnel Committee.  
Trustees



**TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND**

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements  
March 1, 1960 to February 28, 1961

**RECEIPTS:**

Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution	\$22,922.54
Employees contributions	1,411.65
Net income from investments	2,088.82
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>26,423.01</b>

**DISBURSEMENTS:**

Insurance premiums	27,043.27
Portion of Society contributions paid to employee withdrawing from fund	144.26
<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>27,187.53</b>
Excess of disbursements over receipts	(764.52)
Balance at March 1, 1960	11,277.41
<b>Total balance</b>	<b>10,512.89</b>

Balance consists of:

Cash—The Riggs National Bank:	
Trustees Account	\$ 2,808.51
State Mutual Assurance Company Account	1,204.38

Investments:

U.S. Treasury Bonds, 2¾ % due 9/15/61	2,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3% due 2/15/95	500.00
U.S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, 4.375% due 5/15/61	4,000.00
	<u>10,512.89</u>

Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Vice Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee met April 12, 1961, and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from January 1, 1961 through February 28, 1961.

We found them to be in accord with those of the Treasurer General.

For a detailed report, see the Treasurer General's report.

During the two-month period from January 1, 1961, to and including February 28, 1961, vouchers were approved in the amount of \$212,814.51.

JOSEPHINE N. ROTHERMEL,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Henry J. Walther, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read the report of the Auditors:

**F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.**  
**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**  
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY

TOWER BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

April 13, 1961

National Society of the Daughters of the  
American Revolution  
Washington, D. C.  
Mesdames:

We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1961, and verified the resulting balances of cash and investments. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1961, and the cash balances and investments at that date. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include disposition and acquisition respectively of securities except for gains and losses thereon.

Very truly yours,  
F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.  
Certified Public Accountants.

Miss Burns moved that 110 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

The Treasurer General presented the following membership figures:

Reinstated	110
Deceased	711
Resigned	517

The Registrar General, Mrs. Austin Carl Hayward, read her report:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, February 1, 1961: Number of applications verified, 1,390; Number of supplements verified, 238; Total number of papers verified, 1,628.

Papers returned unverified: Originals, 74; Supplementals, 9; New Records verified, 177; Permits issued for official Insignia, 168; Miniature, 176; Ancestral bars, 209; Letters written, 1,782; Postals, 2,584; Photostats: Papers, 776 (3,104 pages); Pages of data, 852; Total photostats (pages) 3,956.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,  
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 1,390 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, read her report.

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from February 1st to April 15th:

The State Regent of Massachusetts requests that the organizing regency of Mrs. Alice Marsh Sperl be changed from South Yarmouth to Yarmouth.

Through their respective State Regents the following five members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Mildred Abbott Stroud, Sonoma, California; Mrs. LaVerne Johnston Byrket, Nashville, Indiana; Mrs. Pattye Sue Williams Tucker, Tunica, Mississippi; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoskins Kincaid, Grants, New Mexico; Mrs. Virginia Reed Silcott, Worthington, Ohio.

The following organizing regency has expired by time

limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Frances Virginia Miller Smith, Glendora, Mississippi. The State Regent of West Virginia requests the authorization of a chapter in Salem.

Authorization of the following five chapters has expired by time limitation: Brigham City, Logan, Provo and Vernal, Utah; Richwood, West Virginia.

The following four chapters are presented for official disbandment: DuQuoin, DuQuoin, Ill.; Natick, Natick, Mass.; Ompoge, Perth Amboy, N.J.; Benjamin Franklin, Paris, France.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Whitehall Inn, Atlanta, Georgia.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

Mrs. Baker moved the change in location of one organizing regency; confirmation of five organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; authorization of one chapter; disbandment of four chapters; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, read her report:

The members have again sponsored February as American History Month most successfully throughout 50 States, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone. This year's endeavor will mark an observance that will stand high in new records of accomplishment for this fine undertaking. Many schools, churches, radio, television, and newspapers cooperated in emphasizing the value of knowing the history of our great Nation. "The wisdom of the ages tells us that love of country, as necessary to survival of any people, is nurtured by knowledge of its history."

Chapters are increasingly emphasizing and promoting history study and appreciation. An ever-growing number of young students of American history have demonstrated their desire for greater knowledge. In this, they were encouraged to greater efforts by the interest of our members and the awards given in the promotion of history study.

The marking of historic places, graves of Revolutionary soldiers and DAR members continues to be foremost on the agenda of chapter activity.

Our Americana collection of original documents and items for the DAR Archives becomes more valuable as members contribute rare items of historic importance.

Through your interest and contributions to the Americana Fund, the rare documents are receiving the best and most recently approved scientific preservation.

The portfolio of original Signatures of the First Governors of the States has received three additional signatures and three photostatic copies, totaling to date 18 originals and 6 photostats. The originals are from Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming. We hope to receive originals to replace the photostats from Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina and Oregon.

During January, February, and March the office has issued 2,558 American History Certificates and 2,041 American History Medals. Contributions to the Americana Fund during this period total \$702.75. The number of markers reported by the chapters was 176, of which 50 were of an historical nature and 126 were placed on the graves of deceased members of our Society.

I am confident that chapters have accomplished much of historic interest and merit which is not adequately reported and hence not reflected in our report.

Eleven donors to the Collection of Americana gave 11

individual documents during the months of January, February, and March. While we appreciate the effort put forth to secure facsimiles and photostatic copies they have no place in a collection of original papers. Consequently, while we are acknowledging such gifts we are also holding them for replacement in our collection of Signatures of First Governors.

*Georgia*—Facsimile of Georgia's 62 Governors' Signatures from 1754 to 1927; Mrs. Wallace L. Harris, State Historian.

*Maryland*—Store ledger, hand-written both sides, dated Friday, November 3, 1786; Miss Bruce M. Colton, Major William Thomas Chapter; receipt for Thomas Johnson's allowance in Journal of May 1781—T. Johnson, Jr. (First Governor of Maryland); Mrs. Charles Stein, Carter Braxton Chapter.

*Nevada*—Photostat of document, 15 February 1865, signed by Henry H. Blasdel (First Governor of Nevada); Mrs. G. E. Benham, Nevada-Sagebrush Chapter.

*New Jersey*—Land Grant to William Griffith, Egg Harbor, Burlington County, Western Division of New Jersey, April 8, 1784; Mrs. Earl Y. Hall, General David Forman Chapter; appointment of Richard Stockton, attorney-at-law, signed by "W. Livingston" (First Governor of New Jersey).

*New Mexico*—Photostat of document, July 16, 1915, bearing signature of First Governor of New Mexico, "W. C. McDonald," Miss Laura Wood, Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter.

*North Dakota*—Photostat of signature of John Miller (First Governor of North Dakota), dated 6 November AD 1869; Mrs. D. W. Lindgren, State Historian.

*Pennsylvania*—Receipt of an endorsement of a signature on two notes for "\$1,314 for personal use and which I promise to take out of Bank when due, Phila., October the 13th, 1786, Tho. Mifflin" (First Governor of Pennsylvania); Mrs. Carl Edward Glock, Pittsburgh Chapter.

*Virginia*—Deed to store and property in Norwich, Conn., to Major Samuel Tyler by Elisha Tracy, April 16, 1806, Mrs. Catherine Tyler, Virginia.

*West Virginia*—Letter signed by "A. I. Bowman, 15 August 1864" accepting the nomination of Governor (First Governor of West Virginia), Miss Mary Cotton, West Virginia.

*Maryland*—Envelope addressed to Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, N.J., May 20, 1893, from Miss Mary Desha, representing the NSDAR, Columbian Liberty Bell Committee; Mrs. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Erasmus Perry Chapter.

*Virginia*—Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter program booklet, 1911-1927, 26th anniversary, signed by chapter members; Mrs. Howard Churchill, Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter.

*District of Columbia*—Music from the Days of George Washington, a collection published by the United States Bicentennial Commission, September 29, 1931, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.

The work that has been done by the historians and members throughout the year, plus the willingness and cooperation of all, are reflected in the fine reports, and I thank each one. It may have been found that the work was challenging and, at times, demanding beyond what had been expected, but there is joy in accomplishment and the reward of satisfaction in work well done.

The many cordial invitations extended to me as your Historian General are greatly appreciated, and I regret I was not able to accept all of them.

To our secretary, Mrs. Mackey, and her assistant, Mrs. Douglas Stone, go my gratitude and appreciation for their ever-ready assistance at all times, their efficient work and devotion to the multiplicity of duties on behalf of the office.

FRANCES BRYAN HOKE,  
*Historian General.*



The Librarian General, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, read her report:

My report prior to the Continental Congress will be brief. For complete details of library work for the year it is suggested the Proceedings of the Continental Congress be read.

The contribution of \$2,102.53 for my special project of microfilming old and rare volumes indicates increased interest in their care.

From Indiana DAR we have received a four-drawer metal filing cabinet.

Funds have been received for the purchase of two metal microfilm cabinets, one a gift of Missouri DAR, and one from West Virginia DAR.

The library has added to its collections since the February Board, 154 books, 106 pamphlets, and 11 manuscripts.

## BOOKS

### ALABAMA

*Alabama Blue Book and Social Register*. 1929. From Mrs. James C. Bonner through General Sumter Chapter.  
*Early Southwest Virginia Families*. Elizabeth K. Allison. 1960. From the compiler through Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter.  
*Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama*. 1959. From Princess Sehay Chapter.

### ARIZONA

*Sketch of Noah B. Cooper and Wife Lucinda Jenerette*. Noah W. Cooper. 1912. From Tucson Chapter.

### ARKANSAS

*A Journal of the John Family, 1701-1960*. Joadia J. Cole. 1959. From Abendschone Chapter.

### CONNECTICUT

*Church of Christ (Congregational), Norfolk, 1760-1960*. J. H. Potter. 1960. From Greenwood's Chapter.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Genealogy of the Linthicum and Allied Families*. Matilda P. Parker. 1934. From Mrs. Lillian M. Boyd, through Army and Navy Chapter.  
*Genealogy of the Dodson (Dotson), Lucas, Pyles, Rochester, and Allied Families*. S. E. Lucas. 1959. From Mary L. D. Callahan, through Army and Navy Chapter.

*The Life of George Washington, Maps and Subscribers' Names*. 1807. From Dorothy E. A. Flory, through Army and Navy Chapter.  
*Early Families of Eastern and Southeastern Kentucky, and Their Descendants*. William C. Kozee. 1961. From Mrs. John G. Hawes, through American Liberty Chapter.

*Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1890 to 1897*. 1899. From Mr. and Mrs. Parry Borgstrom, through Col. John Washington Chapter.

*Writings on American History, 1949*. James R. Masterson, ed. 1954. From Continental Dames Chapter.

*In and Out of the White House*. Ona G. Jeffries. 1960. From Constitution Chapter.

*The Hammers and Allied Families*. Elsie B. Boggs. 1950. From Mrs. Emma H. Pierce and Mrs. Katherine L. P. Steele, through Eugenia Washington Chapter.

*The Social List of Washington, D.C.* Carolyn H. Shaw. 1954. From Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.

*The Moores of Moore Hall*. Joseph Hone. 1939. From Mrs. John G. Hawes.

### FLORIDA

*History of Jefferson County*. 1958. From Mrs. Lola Lee Bruington, through Pensacola Chapter.

### GEORGIA

*Historical Sketches Presbyterian Church and Early Settles in Northeast Georgia by Groves H. Cartledge*. J. J. Mize & V. L. Newton. 1960. From Elijah Clarke Chapter.

*Representative Women of the South*. Mrs. Bryan W. Collier. Vol. 4. From Commodore Richard Dale Chapter.

*Representative Women of the South*. Mrs. Bryan W. Collier. Vol. 5. 1929. From Thronateeska Chapter.

*History of Twiggs County*. J. L. O'Neal Faulk & Billy W. Jones. 1960. From Maj. Gen. John Twiggs Chapter.

### IDAHO

*The History of Idaho*. John Hailey. 1910. From Mrs. Amy Reeves Mitchell through Idaho Pocahontas Chapter.

### ILLINOIS

Following two books from Mrs. Daisy Van Dort through Ninian Edwards Chapter:

*Morton Family Record 1668-1881*. Charles Morton. 1881.

*Gould and Wasson Families*.

*Year Book of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York*. 1893. From Miss Elizabeth E. Sherwood, through Fort Dearborn Chapter.

### INDIANA

*Combination Atlas Map of Boone County*. 1878. From Mrs. Eunice S. Whitmore, through Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter.

### IOWA

*Johannes Buck, 1747-1790, Christian and Catherine Buck and Their Descendants, 1754-1958*. E. B. Fisher, M. B. Ulrey & M. L. Hetrick. 1958. From Mrs. Faith B. Parrott.

*The Story of an American Family—Driftmier*. Lucile D. Verness. 1950. From Mrs. Arthur O. Harstad, through Iowa DAR.

### KENTUCKY

*Genealogical Facts of the Owsley Family in England and America*. Harry B. Owsley. 1890. From Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent.

### LOUISIANA

*The East Tennessee Historical Society's Publications*. No. 21. 1949. From Mrs. John N. Pharr, through New Iberia Chapter.

*Transcription Baptismal, Marriage, and Death Records of Christ Church Episcopal Cathedral, New Orleans, 1849-1900*. From Mrs. James B. Shackelford.

*The Saye Family*. E. H. Sayre. 1955. From Mrs. William E. Hicks and Mrs. Edward D. Schneider.

*Histoire de La Louisiane*. Charles Gayarre. 2 vols. 1846. From New Orleans Chapter.

### MAINE

*Descendants of Thomas Farr of Harpswell, Maine and Ninety Allied Families*. Edith B. Sumner. 1959. From Maine DAR.

### MARYLAND

*Barber, Briscoe, Story, and Other Families of Maryland*. From Miss Bruce Colton through Major William Thomas Chapter.

*Records of Craven County, N. C.* Elizabeth Moore. Vol. 1. 1960. From Toaping Castle Chapter, through Mrs. Theodore E. Stacy, Jr., State Librarian.

*Index to Register of Queen Anne Parish, 1686-1777*. St. Barnabas Church, Leeland, Prince Georges County, Md. 1960. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Helen W. Brown, through Toaping Castle Chapter.

*Index to Register, 1689-1878, Piscataway or St. John's Parish (now called King George's Parish), Prince George's County, Md.* 1961. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Louise Joyner Hinton, through Toaping Castle Chapter.

*Simpers, Crouch, Johnson, and Allied families of Md.* Faith S. Daskam. 2 vols. From Head of Elk Chapter.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Following two books from Massachusetts DAR:

*Wheat Genealogy*. Silas C. Wheat. 1960.

*Wheat Genealogy*. A History of the Wheat family in America. Vol. 1. 1903.

### MICHIGAN

*The Blossom Family*. Walter L. Blossom. 1942. From Mrs. Norma A. N. Bidstrup.

*St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Wyandotte, 1860-1960*. 1960. From Major Biddle Chapter.

### MISSISSIPPI

*Be It Known and Remembered—Bible Records*. Vol. 1. 1960. From Judith Robinson Chapter.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*The Whitin Family*. Katharine W. Swift. 1955. From New Hampshire DAR.

### NEW JERSEY

Following two books from New Jersey DAR:

*The Family of Buckler*. Charles A. Buckler. 1886.

*Ezra Earle and Mary Sabin Descended from Mayflower Pilgrims, Francis Cooke and Richard Warren*. C. H. Weygant. 1905.

Following two books from Mrs. Maurice Brunstein, through Absegami Chapter:

*The Sleeper Family of N. J. & N. Y.* Ethel S. Gross. 1931.

*History of the Sydaenham Family*. G. F. Sydenham. 1928.

### NEW YORK

*DAR Year Book State of New York*. 1959-1960. From New York DAR.

*Atlas of Greene County*. 1867. From Mrs. Fred G. Schifferdecker, through Tawasentha Chapter.

*Jedediah Barber 1787-1876*. Herbert B. Howe. 1939. From John Houston.

### NORTH CAROLINA

*Early Virginia Immigrants*. George C. Greer. 1960. From North Carolina DAR.

*Addington U.S.A. and England*. Hugh M. Addington. Vol. 2. 1960. From Alexandriana Chapter.

### OHIO

*The Firelands Pioneer*. New Series, Vol. 10. 1897. From Sally de Forest Chapter.

### OKLAHOMA

Following two books from Oklahoma DAR:

*Powers-Banks Ancestry*. W. H. Powers. 1921.

*Genealogy of the Wood Family and Allied Lines*. George E. Wood. 1942.

Following two books from the compiler, May C. Burnham, through Tulsa Chapter:

*Abel and Polly Manning Cooper Fielding and Sarah Hunt Meek, Their Ancestors and Descendants*. 1960

*Abel and Polly Manning Cooper Fielding and Sarah Hunt Meek, Frances Holbert and Lewis Westerman, Their Ancestors and Descendants*. 1960.

### PENNSYLVANIA

*Sixty-fourth Annual State Conference Pennsylvania State Society, DAR*. 1960. From Pennsylvania DAR.

*Historical Memorial of the Centennial Anniversary of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, 1795-1895*. 1896. From Mrs. Penrose Shelly, through General Thomas Mifflin Chapter.

*Jackson-Taylor and Related Families*. Amiee Jackson Short. 1960. From the compiler.

*The Kline Klan*. Helen Kline, M. P. Whitenight, Mrs. Henry Stoll. 1960. From Miss Helen M. Kline.

Following two books from the George Clymer Chapter:

*George Clymer and His Family*. James R. MacFarlane. 1927.

*A Record and Genealogy of the Clymer Family*. Valeria E. C. Hill. 1949.

### RHODE ISLAND

*Genealogical Memoir of the Family of John Lawrence of Watertown*, 1636. 1847. From Gaspee Chapter.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Charleston's Sons of Liberty, 1763-1789*. Richard Walsh. 1959. From Anne Pamela Cunningham Chapter.

*Abstracts of the Wills of the State of South Carolina, 1670-1740*. Caroline T. Moore and Agatha A. Simmons. Vol. 1. 1960. From Fort Sullivan Chapter.

### TENNESSEE

*Warren County Census of 1850*. 1958. From Lt. James Sheppard Chapter.

*Cavenaugh (Cavnar) Lineage Book*. Othelia B. Smith. 1960. From Miss Emma Sloan, through Robert Cooke Chapter.

*Lest We Forget, First Baptist Church, Greeneville, 1871-1960*. A. C. Dugins. 1960. From Ferol F. Hubbs.

*Historic Homes in Tennessee*. Vol. 2. 1960-61. From Tennessee DAR.

## TEXAS

*The Holland-Jackson Record With Related Hoyle-Swofford History.* Pearl D. McCall. 1959. From Mrs. George M. McCall.  
*Garrett-Buster-Estes Family History.* Mary Nicks. 1956. From the compiler, through John Everett Chapter.

## VIRGINIA

*Moody Family Record.* E. Grant Moody. 1957. From Thomas Nelson Chapter.  
*Peck Family.* Jesse W. Peck. From the compiler, through Rainbow Ridge Chapter.  
*Records of Craven County.* N. C. Elizabeth Moore. Vol. 1. 1960. From Potomac Regents Club, N.S.D.A.R.

## WASHINGTON

*Spokane County Rural Cemetery Records.* Eastern Washington Genealogical Society. 1961. From Jeanne L. Wellington, through Esther Reed Chapter.

## WEST VIRGINIA

*Pelrpoint, Smell, Jones, and other Families, Some West Virginia Genealogy.* A. B. Stickney. 1953. From West Virginia DAR.

## WISCONSIN

*Wisconsin Magazine of History.* Vol. 42. 1958. From Louisa M. Brayton Chapter.

## OTHER SOURCES

Following two books compiled and presented by George H. S. King:  
*The Register of St. Paul's Parish, 1715-98, Stafford Co., Va., 1717-76, King George Co., Va., 1777-98.* 1960.  
*The Family Tree of Caroline Jackson Lee, 1854-1947.* 1954.  
*The Presbyterian Church of Delaware, Ohio, 1810-1960.* W. R. Diem. 1960. From the Presbyterian Church of Delaware, Ohio.  
*A Family Chronicle of S. Bradford Rymer.* Zola R. Graf. 1960. From the compiler.

*Genealogy of Edna Marea Niekirk Greiner.* 1960. Compiled and presented by Floyd E. Niekirk.

*John Johnston and the Indians in the Land of the Three Miamis.* Leonard U. Hill and John Johnston. 1957. From Leonard U. Hill.

*Records of Ye Towne Meetings of Lyn, Mass., 1717-30.* Vol. 3. 1960.  
*The Butterworth Family of Md. and Va.* Walter V. Ball. 1960. From the compiler.

*Genealogical Record of a Branch of the Family of the Dutch Settler, David Ackerman.* 1960. Compiled and presented by Charles E. Ackerman.  
*Descendants of Edmund and Jonathan Welch of Groton, Vt.* 1959. Compiled and presented by Lewis S. Dayton, 1959.

*Our Grandmothers and Grandfathers—Anevine, Bard, Cable, and Other Families.* 1960. From Mrs. R. L. Pfeiffer.

Following 10 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:  
*Virginia Colonial Abstracts.* Lindsay O. Duval. Series 2, Vol. 5. 1961.  
*Essex County, Va. Wills, Bonds, Inventories, Etc., 1722-30.* John F. Dorman. 1961.

*The Story of the Bloods.* Roger D. Harris. 1960.  
*History of Gwinnett County, Ga. James C. Flanigan.* Vol. 2. 1960.

*Towner County, N. D. Families.* Mabel J. Hadler. Vol. 4. 1958.  
*Census for Cincinnati, Ohio, 1817, and Hamilton County, Ohio Voters' Lists, 1798 and 1799.* Marie Dickoré. 1960.

*Taliaferro-Toliver Family Records.* Nell W. Sherman. 1960.  
*Alabama Records.* K. P. Jones and P. J. Gandrud. Vol. 197. 1961.

*Marriages of Amelia County, Va., 1735-1815.* Kathleen B. Williams. 1961.  
*Pate-Adams-Newton and Allied Families.* Julia C. Pate. 1958.

## PAMPHLETS

### ARKANSAS

*The Heacox Family.* Constance H. Mikiska. From Abendschone Chapter.

### CALIFORNIA

*Puterbaugh, Butterbaugh, and Puderbaugh Family.* Marie G. Good. 1960. From John C. Puterbaugh, through Mrs. Marie G. Good.  
*Kingsbury-Bush American Ancestry.* Forrest A. Kingsbury. 1958. From the compiler, through Arrowhead Chapter.

### CONNECTICUT

*Ancestors and Descendants of Eugene Murray Jerome and Pauline von Schneldau.* 1957. From Emily Olcott Garrison, the compiler.

### DELAWARE

*Supplement of the Sipple Genealogy by W. V. Sipple.* Emma H. S. Burn and Hester S. S. Forest. From Mrs. John Forest and Mrs. Wallace Burn.  
*St. John's Parish, Wilmington, 1857-1957.* From Mrs. Gifford Weaver through Cooch's Bridge Chapter.

*Delaware History.* Vol. 9, No. 1. April 1960. From Mrs. Harry C. Boden, through Cooch's Bridge Chapter.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Annual Report and Year Book, The Constitution Island Association.* 1958-59. From Army and Navy Chapter.

*History of Samuel H. Adams of Va. and Md.* From Mai C. Carter through Army and Navy Chapter.

*Year Book of the National Society, Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede.* 1959. From Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.

### FLORIDA

*1830 Florida U. S. Census.* Aurora C. Shaw, ed. 1960. From Everglades Chapter.

*Marriage Records copied from the original manuscript of Rev. James D. Demarest of Monsey, Rockland Co., N. Y. 1809-64.* 1961. From Florence R. Secor through Princess Hirihiqua Chapter.

### ILLINOIS

*Sanders-Saunders Found in 1850 Census Records of Illinois and Missouri.* Walter R. Sanders. 1960. From Illinois DAR.

### IOWA

*Index to Names, Early Connecticut Marriages Prior to 1800,* edited by F. W. Bailey. Lois W. Cronbaugh. 1960. From the compiler.

### KENTUCKY

Following three pamphlets from Kentucky DAR:  
*Comprehensive Index to W. E. Arnold's A History of Methodism in Kentucky.* Mrs. Wade H. Whitley. 1960.  
*Supplement to Streeter Genealogy.* D. N. Streeter. 1960.

*Descendants of Gen. Jonathan Clark, Jefferson Co., Ky., 1750-1811.* John F. Dorman. 1949.

### MARYLAND

*The First Presbyterian Church, Cumberland, 1810-1950.* 1950. From Ruth Clauson, through Cresap Chapter.

Following two pamphlets from Gov. William Paca Chapter:  
*The History of the Heck Family of America.* Earl L. Heck. 1959.  
*My Ancestors—Gilpin and Hanway Families.* John Roberts.

*A Bicentennial History of the Presbyterian Church of Emmitsburg, 1760-1960.* 1960. From Mrs. Grace A. Witherow through Fort McHenry Chapter.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Descendants in the Male Line of Robert Day of Hartford, Conn.* From the compiler, Edward F. Day, through Eunice Day Chapter.

### MICHIGAN

*The Development of Detroit's Downriver Area.* Thomas J. Anderson. 1960. From Major Biddle Chapter.

### MISSISSIPPI

*A Brief History of Pine Ridge Presbyterian Church, Washington, Miss.* Mary H. Lambdin. From Natchez Chapter.

*Marriage Records of Winston County, 1834-60.* Jessie G. Mitchell. 1960. From Nanih Waiya Chapter.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Major Bezaleel Howe, 1750-1825. A Biography and Genealogy.* Herbert B. Howe. 1950. From New Hampshire DAR.

### NORTH CAROLINA

Following two pamphlets from Richard Clinton Chapter:

*History of Clinton Methodist Church.*

*Thomas Overton Moore a Confederate Governor.* Claude H. Moore. 1960.

### OHIO

*A History of the Hinmans.* 1907. From Mary Chesney Chapter.  
*Liberty Presbyterian Church and the Liberty Community.* Harriet Frye. 1960. From Mrs. Anna C. S. Pabst.

*The Aldrich Family in America.* 1960. Compiled and presented by Florence T. Aldrich.  
*Souvenir Program and History of Calvary Methodist Church, Steubenville, 1910-60.* 1960. From Mrs. Earl G. Snyder, the compiler.

### OKLAHOMA

*Major Abner Morse, Esq., of Holliston, Mass. W. T. Parker, 1915.* From Mrs. S. Fulton Murphy, through Oklahoma City Chapter.

### PENNSYLVANIA

*Kern Family History.* Tilden H. Kern. 1960. From the executors of Tilden H. Kern's estate, through Philip Freeman Chapter.

### TENNESSEE

*Benjamin Cave, 1760-1842.* Donna H. DeVew. 1960. From the compiler.  
*Hearthstones. The Story of Historic Rutherford County Homes.* Mary B. Hughes. 1942. From Margaret B. Haynes.

### VIRGINIA

*Heston Genealogy Directory.* No. 15. 1960. From Falls Church Chapter.  
*Records of the 43rd and 44th Annual Reunions of the Folsom Family Association.* 1958-59. From Eleanor E. F. Dyer, through Commonwealth Chapter.

### WEST VIRGINIA

*The Mystery of the Horn Papers.* Arthur P. Middleton & Douglass Adair. 1947. From West Virginia DAR.

### OTHER SOURCES

*Genealogy of the Geauga Co., Ohio, Branch of the Gilmour-Gilmore Family, New Hampshire Line.* 1960. Compiled and presented by Claude C. Hamel.

*The History of the House of Teter.* 1960. Compiled and presented by Walter F. Miller.

Following two pamphlets compiled and presented by William H. Rinkenbach:

*The Allender Family of Lehigh Co., Pa.* 1958.

*The Ludwig Reinbold Family.* 1960.

*The Descendants of Edward Lytle of Pa., Butler Co., Ohio, and Indiana.* J. L. Winters & Leonard Lytle. 1959. From Leonard Lytle.

*The Story of Jonathan Rathbone.* 1960. From Floyd E. Niekirk, the compiler.

Following two pamphlets from Floyd E. Niekirk:

*History of the Roses.* Charles E. Rose.

*William Rule Genealogy through the George-Daniel Rule Families.* D. J. Henninger and Ruth Rule. 1941.

*Guide to Historic Markers, Southold, N. Y.* 1960. From Southold Historical Society.

*The Ensminger Family of Pa., Md., Va. and S. C.* 1961. Compiled and presented by Raymond M. Bell.

*Marriages and Deaths from "Rural Repository," Columbia and Greene Cos., N. Y. 1835-36.* C. B. Thummel. 1961. From the compiler.

*Ogle County, Ill., Marriage Records 1837-50.* 1961. Compiled and presented by Robert L. Steenrod.

*The Onthank Family.* Supplement No. 2. Arthur H. Onthank. 1961. From the compiler.

*Index to the Genealogical Department of the DAR Magazine.* John F. Dorman. Vols. 93 and 94. 1961. From the compiler.

*Clan Munro Magazine.* No. 6. 1959-60. From George H. S. King.

*Heroines of the American Revolution.* 1961. Compiled and presented by David J. Harkness.

## MANUSCRIPTS

### CONNECTICUT

*The Name and Family of Calvert.* From Mrs. Benjamin Hines.

### INDIANA

*The Mullendores—additional material.* Naomi M. Hougham. 1961. From the compiler.

### MISSOURI

Following two manuscripts from Mrs. Mary B. Newman, through George C. Ray:

*Records of Joseph Cather of Pa.*

*Records of Jasper Cather of Va.*

### NEW MEXICO

Following four manuscripts from Mrs. Gladys M. McAdams:  
*Descendants of William "King" David Ferguson.* Laura C. Broughton. 1960.

*Family Record of Silas Moses Crume.* Gladys C. McAdams. 1960.

*Descendants of Daniel Crume.* Gladys C. McAdams. 1960.

*William Rufus McAdams Family History.* Gladys C. McAdams. 1960.

### NEW YORK

*Index to the Presbyterian Church Records, Monticello, N.Y.* Gertrude A. Barber. From New York DAR.

### PENNSYLVANIA

*1840 Pensioners of Perry Co. W. R. Graham.* 1930. From Mrs. Emma O. Ickes, through Robert Morris Chapter.

### OTHER SOURCES

*The Mackeys of San Juan.* Robert N. Mackey. 1961. From the compiler.  
*Hays-McKemie Families.* 1960. From Miss Florence Eisele.



## PHOTOSTATS

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Maryland and Baltimore Journal & Advertiser*. Aug. 20, 1773. From Elizabeth M. Wescott, through Eugenia Washington Chapter.

### OTHER SOURCES

*Jessup Family Bible Records*. From J. R. Carpenter.

### CHARTS

### PENNSYLVANIA

*Chart of the Van Metre Family*. Nellie V. M. Banfield. 1958. From the compiler.

## MICROFILMS

### DELAWARE

*Clayton-Hambly Ancestry of Thomas Hambly Beck, Esq.* Copied by George V. Massey. 1948. From Delaware DAR.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following two microfilms from Mrs. Anna M. Rowe through Martha Washington Chapter:  
*Diary of Edward Boyd*.

*Bible Records of the Davies and Brunson Families and Several Newspaper Clippings*.

### MINNESOTA

*Compendium of History and Biography of Carver and Hennepin Cos.* R. I. Holcombe, ed. 1915. From Minnesota DAR.

### NEVADA

Following two microfilms from Nevada Sagebrush Chapter:

*First Directory of Nevada Territory*. 1862.

*Second Directory of Nevada Territory*. 1863.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

*1850 and 1860 Death Census*, Abbeville. 2 rolls. From South Carolina DAR, through Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, State Librarian.  
*1880 Mortality Census Abbeville*. 1 roll. From University of South Carolina, Catechee, Mary Adair, and Star Fort Chapters.

### OTHER SOURCES

Following two microfilms from Maryland Hall of Records:  
*Register of Queen Anne Parish, 1686-1777*, St. Barnabas Church, Leonard, Prince George's County, Md.  
*Register 1689-1878*, Piscataway or St. John's Parish (now called King George's Parish), Prince George's Co., Md.  
*Tennessee Mortality Schedules With Index for 1850 and 1860*.

## GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

### BOOKS

#### ALABAMA

*Marriage Records, 1856-80*. Vol. 24. 1961.

#### DELAWARE

*Bible Records*. Vol. 9. 1961.

#### FLORIDA

*Our Johnson and Baker Kinsmen*. Ella E. J. Baker. 1960

#### ILLINOIS

*Ireland's Debt to the Huguenots*. S. J. Knox. 1959.  
*Genealogy of the Tapley Family*. H. S. Tapley. 1900.  
*Grove Hill Cemetery, Morrison, Ill.* 1961.  
*Inscriptions of Cemeteries, Vermillion Co.* 1961.

#### INDIANA

*Cemetery Inscriptions of Decatur Co.* J. B. Wirt. 1960.  
*Matthew Allyn (Allen) and Some of His Descendants to 1958*. E. E. Brumbaugh. 1959.

*The Coulson Family History*. 1960.

*Marriage Records A and B of Clark Co. 1808-22*. 1957.

*LaPorte County Pioneer Genealogy*. 1960.

*City Cemetery, Columbus*. 1961.

*Index to Cemeteries of Lake County*. 1961.

*Cemetery Records, Rockville*. 1961.

*Records from 34 Bibles, Parke County*. 1961.

#### LOUISIANA

*John and Flora McDonald McDuffie of the Isle of Skye Scotland*. Eva L. McDuffie.

*Bible Records*. 1959.

*Family History, Church Records, Marriage Index*. 1959.

*Louisiana Tombstone Inscriptions*. 1959.

#### MARYLAND

*The Grays of Charles Co. and Their Kin*. C. M. G. Dorsett. 1957-58.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

*Ancestors and Descendants of Stephen Morse*. T. M. Morse. 1960.

#### MICHIGAN

*Birth and Death Records of Kalamazoo Co.*, 1867-69. 1960.

*Obituaries of Shiawassee County Pioneers taken from Corunna Journal, 1887-1913*. 1960.

*Cemetery Inscriptions of Allegan County*. Vol. 5. 1960.

#### MISSISSIPPI

*Genealogical Records*. 1960.

#### NEVADA

*Bible and Cemetery Records*. 1961.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Bible Records of Gloucester County*. 1960.

#### NEW YORK

*Bible Records*. Vols. 101, 103-105. 1960-61.

*Church, Town and Cemetery Records*. Vol. 231-233. 1961.

*Unpublished Miscellaneous Data*. 1961.

*Genealogical & Biographical Records of American Families*. W. C. Albro & T. R. Albro.

*The Vincent Family*. Anna M. Vincent. 1959.

*Ancestry and Descendants of Jonathan Pulsifer and His Wife Nancy Ryerson Pulsifer of Maine*. W. E. Pulsifer. 1928.

#### OHIO

*Cemetery Records, Pickaway Co.* 1961.

*Abstracts of Will Books A-B, Ross County*. 1961.

*Miscellaneous Records*. 1961.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Wills of Butler Co.*, 1854-66. 1961.

*Cemetery, Church, and Bible Records, McKeesport*. 1961.

*Cumberland County Cemetery Records*. 1960.

*Miscellaneous Bible Records, Lycoming Co.* Vol. 3. 1960.

*Kunkletown Reformed and Lutheran Church Records*. 1960.

#### RHODE ISLAND

*Deaths and Marriages in Newport*. 1959.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Cemetery, Bible, and Miscellaneous Records*. 1960.

#### TENNESSEE

*Crawford, Rhea, Carter, and Other Families*. Edythe Whitley. 1960.

#### WISCONSIN

*Cemetery and Church Records Prior to 1905*. Vol. 3. 1960.

## PAMPHLETS

#### FLORIDA

*Genealogy of David Jackson Horton and His Descendants*. 1960.

*Almanac Diary of Josiah Daniell, Clarke Co., Ga.* 1960.

*Descendants of John Adams*. 1959.

#### ILLINOIS

*100th Anniversary of the First Christian Church of Paris, Ill., 1855-1955*. 1959.

#### INDIANA

*Cemeteries in Blackford Co.* 1961.

*Family Bible Records*. 1959.

*Records of a Midwife 1862-1900*. 1961.

*The Parker Family*. Willard Parker. 1960.

*Ebenezer Saxton Family Records*. 1960.

*My Families of Wray (Ray), Lewman, Grimes, and Others*. Betty R. Vanada. 1960.

*Records of First Methodist Church, Crown Point*. 1960.

*Sutherland Cemetery of Putnam and Parke Cos.* 1961.

*Cemetery Records of Van Buren Township*. 1961.

*Cemetery Records of Montezuma, 1879-1960*. 1961.

*Old Mortuary Records of Montgomery Co.* 1961.

*Records of Methodist Church, Crown Point*. 1960.

*Klipsch, Schaefer, Schneider, Ziegner Families*. 1961.

*Record of the Descendants of John Carter and Connected Families*. 1961.

*Friends Cemetery Records, Washington Co.* 1961.

*Wright Family Bible Records*. 1961.

*Bible Records, Washington Co.* 1961.

#### KANSAS

*Bible Records*. 1956-59.

*Notes on Amos West, 1766-1819, of Sumner Co., Tenn., and Logan Co., Ky.* 1960.

*Family Histories of Robinson-Haskell & Others*. 1959.

#### LOUISIANA

*Index to Probate Records, Morehouse Parish, 1870-1900*. 1960.

#### MARYLAND

*Bible Record of Daniel Ackley of N. J. and Pa.* 1960.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

*Ancestors and Descendants of Joseph Harvey Carrier*. C. W. and E. B. Carrier. 1959.

#### MICHIGAN

*Bible Records of Underhill and Willetts Families*. 1957.

#### MISSISSIPPI

*Tombstones in Lauderdale Co.* 1957.

#### MISSOURI

*Marriage Records, 1841-64, of Grundy Co.* E. P. Ellsberry. 1960.

*Genealogy of the Gifford-Mitchell Family*. Harriet and Amy Casebeer. 1960.

#### NEW YORK

*Genealogy and Family History of Johann Herman Steinmetz*. F. H. Steinmetz. 1960.

*The Burgess Smith and Allied Families*. 1960.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

*Historic Rocky River Church Buildings and Burying Ground, 1751-1958*. 1958.

#### OHIO

*Marriage Records, Books P-R, Brown Co.* 1958.

#### OKLAHOMA

*Bible Records of Goodhue, Cox, Allbright and Rice Families*. 1958.

*Joseph Parkinson of Parkinson's Ferry, Pa.* 1958.

#### OREGON

*Oregon Pioneer Families*. Vol. 11. 1960.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Kingsley Family*. 1961.

*Marriage Records, Indiana Co.* 1960.

*Koser Family History*. Thomas Koser. 1960.

*Bible Records*. 1960.

*Washington Presbyterian Church, Rayne Twp., Pa.* 1960.

*Cook Family Record*. 1960.

*Cemetery Records of Armstrong Co.* 1960.

*Miscellaneous Records Somerset Co.* 1960.

#### TEXAS

*Genealogy of Robert Campbell and His Descendants*. H. F. Douglas. 1878.

#### VIRGINIA

*Stepoe Family Genealogy*.

*Tombstone Inscriptions and Bible Records of Patrick Co., 1743-1939*. 1958.

#### WASHINGTON

*Old Section of the Lutheran Cemetery, Phanuel Lutheran Church, Wallace, Ind.* 1959.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

*Abstracts of Deed Book No. 6, Ohio Co.* V. B. Marsh. 1960.

## CHARTS

#### VIRGINIA

*Chart of the Blanchard Family*. 1960.

ESTHER M. HAGER,  
Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. O. George Cook, read her report:

The second year ends with the Museum and the State

Rooms giving evidence of your continuing interest and efforts. There have been many accomplishments during the year, and it is a pleasure to share this report with you. It is given with the hope that all of you will visit your Museum during the 70th Congress and that you will take back with you to your chapters, your homes, and your friends the information you personally have gained concerning the many items and treasures on display, and also make known to them the future aims and needs of your Museum.

The number and quality of items added to the Caroline Scott Harrison memorabilia collection are most gratifying.

Three monthly magazines, *Interiors*, *Town and Country*, and *Woman's Day*, all having sizable circulation, were supplied with material for articles or advertisements of quality.

Your *DAR Magazine* carried during the year four articles written by the Curator General's staff members, for which we are duly grateful.

Material for a window display in Garfinckel's department store was supplied from our Museum in February. This was in observance of American History Month and George Washington's Birthday. Eighteenth century items from the men's costume collection were used, with a bronze bust of George Washington and a framed colored print loaned by the National Defense office.

In addition to a vast amount of correspondence received in the Curator General's office and the Museum within the year, there were numerous telephone calls and visitors, the number of which may well run from 1200 to more than 2000, all seeking information of different types. Some of the queries had no particular relation to the specimens in the Museum. This can only be due to the basic fact that your Society is looked upon as a reliable source of information.

The Curator General wishes to record here the cooperation of her entire staff and wishes particularly to express her appreciation to the Curator, Mr. Klapthor, whom she considers exceptionally able and capable of releasing factual information.

The exhibition of Indian peace pipes and related tokens now in your Museum is of historic note. These two silver peace pipes as shown have never been together, as far as is now known, since the Second Treaty of Greenville, Ohio, in 1814. At that time Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison, representing President James Madison, gave one each to the Delaware, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Tribes. This last one is still unaccounted for today. The United States National Museum here in Washington loaned the Delaware pipe, and the Kansas City Museum of Kansas City, Mo., loaned the Shawnee pipe, as well as a 1795 George Washington Peace Medal.

The gift to your National Society Museum of a gown worn by Mary Todd Lincoln as First Lady, through Springfield Chapter, Illinois, is the most outstanding accession of recent time. It is with the approval of the donor, Mrs. Harold V. Welch, Springfield Chapter, and the Executive Committee that this gown will be presented on permanent loan to the First Ladies Hall of the United States National Museum. This reasoning came as your Museum does not maintain items of the 1860's.

Interesting gifts from Florida include an American silver tablespoon, 1760, which belonged to Hannah Putnam, wife of General Israel Putnam, the gift of Miss Constance Dana; and a Queen Anne style side chair, c.1720, the gift of Mrs. W. A. Twiss.

Silver case contributions on record total over \$1800, with considerably more being promised. The ultimate success of this Museum project is assured by the interest shown and support given in the past several months. Four hundred dollars has been added to the Curator General's Museum Fund.

Twenty State Societies are represented by gifts of items to the Museum last year, this in addition to those chapters

and Societies which provided money in some manner.

The additions and improvements to the following State Rooms are very pleasing to all concerned, and especially your Curator General. *West Virginia*, a superb silk brocade fabric of true 18th century design has been used for the antique English piano stool recently added. *Delaware* has added a handsome 18th century looking glass of Chippendale design. *Michigan* has had the window hangings cleaned for this Congress.

*Alabama* has added lace curtains once belonging to Kate Duncan Smith, given by her daughter Mrs. Samuel L. Earle, and beautiful silk damask hangings as a State Society gift. *Indiana* has had its room repainted this spring. *Maryland* has added an 18th century Chippendale style chest with Maryland history, as well as an Oriental export covered jar. An 18th century china bowl was given by the Chevy Chase Chapter. *Tennessee* has added a Chinese export porcelain cup, c.1790. *Louisiana* has had its courtyard repainted and also has added some permanent type planting.

The largest undertaking of any State Society this past year has been achieved by the *California* Society. The approval was given just a few months ago for creation of a bedroom in this area, as there was not such an interior below the third floor or one which could be seen by many visitors. So, at long last, in addition to over 20 parlors, we are now exhibiting a Colonial type bedroom. The fabric employed in this room was made as a true copy of one which was used in the home of Caesar Rodney, the Delaware patriot. Your Museum has on deposit a sizable piece of the original fabric.

#### MUSEUM GIFTS

*Alabama*—\$49.10.

*Arizona*—\$12.50.

*Arkansas*—\$34.50.

*California*—\$195; Art \$20.

*Colorado*—\$23; Art \$4.

*Connecticut*—\$128.75; Art \$3. Candle stand, American, c.1770; armchair, American, c.1770, Mrs. Bertha Cady Propson, Mary Silliman Chapter.

*Delaware*—\$5; Art \$2.

*District of Columbia*—\$94.50. Silver mug, English, 1752, Mrs. Gustava Schaeffer Hodorn, Ann Hill Chapter. Pewter cup, American, 19th century; pewter porringer, American, 19th century; christening dress worn 1787; niddy-noddy, Massachusetts, c.1790; book, *Complaint or Night-Thoughts on Life, Death and Immortality*, Philadelphia, 1771, Mrs. Frank A. Hodson, Columbia Chapter. Shot from Yorktown battlefield; medicine bottle from Yorktown battlefield, Mrs. Alberta U. Smith, through Army and Navy Chapter.

*Florida*—\$204. Purse, American, 18th century, Caloosahatchee Chapter. Chair, New England, c.1700, Mrs. W. A. Twiss, Echebucassa Chapter. Silver spoon, American, made by Z. Bridgen c.1760 for Hannah Putnam, wife of Col. Israel Putnam, Miss Constance Dana, Tomoka Chapter. Spectacles, American, c.1800, Arthur R. Blessing, through Lakeland Chapter. Lithograph of Eutaw Flag, American, 19th century, Mrs. Paul E. Williamson, Abigail Bartholomew Chapter. *Psalms of David*, American, 1803, Mrs. Earl R. Huke, Abigail Wright Chamberlain Chapter.

*Georgia*—\$95.60. Child's dress, American, c.1800, Miss Katherine Kirkwood Scott, Nancy Hart Chapter. Game rock, American Indian, c.1700, Miss Margaret Winn Holt, Joseph Habersham Chapter. Pewter pepper pot, American, c.1830, Miss Rebecca Winn Holt, Joseph Habersham Chapter. *A Mental Museum for the Rising Generation*, 1829, Mrs. Clarence E. Monfort, Joseph Habersham Chapter.

*Idaho*—\$4.

*Illinois*—\$171.45. Gown, black lace shawl, and ivory comb owned by Mary Todd Lincoln, Mrs. Harold V. Welch, Springfield Chapter. Letter written by Brig. Gen.

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Rufus Putnam, June 15, 1802, Mrs. Robert R. Mustell, Fort Dearborn Chapter. Sampler, Massachusetts, 1851, Christiana Tillson Chapter.

Indiana—\$138.50.

Iowa—\$44.25.

Kansas—\$81; Art \$4.

Kentucky—\$117.

Louisiana—\$81.

Maine—\$14; Art \$3.

Maryland—\$90.50; Art \$1.

Massachusetts—\$109; Art \$7. Photograph of carriage in which the Marquis de Lafayette rode during his visit to America in 1824 (for Reference Library), Mrs. Harland Bruce Estabrook, Olde Redding Chapter.

Michigan—\$75.50.

Minnesota—\$62.50. Silver cases: Mrs. Allyn K. Ford, \$100; Mrs. Katherine B. Warner, \$100; Mrs. James A. Vaughan, \$100; Mrs. Lewis W. Child, \$100, all of Monument Chapter; Keewaydin Chapter, \$100. Pair of glass vases, Sandwich, Mass., c.1840, Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Monument Chapter.

Mississippi—\$36.50; Art \$1.

Missouri—\$151.70.

Montana—\$17.

Nebraska—\$66.50.

Nevada—\$7.

New Hampshire—\$183.

New Jersey—\$87. Silver cases: State Society, \$100. Coverlet, blue wool and white linen, American, c.1830, Mrs. Charles Hoy, Red Bank Chapter. Woman's handmade linen shift, late 18th century; woman's handmade net collar, 19th century; woman's hand embroidered net lace collar, 19th century; woman's handmade cotton cap, early 19th century openwork, Mrs. William Boyd, Red Mill Chapter.

New Mexico—\$24.

New York—\$164; Art \$11. New York City Chapter, \$100; White Plains Chapter, \$100. Steel candle snuffer and brass tray, American, c.1800; sampler, American, made by Abigail Burnam, 1770; man's watch, English, c.1830, Mrs. Edna Maguire, Ontiora Chapter. Brass cribbage board, English, 1765, owned by Horace Walpole, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. J. Dell, Jonas Bronck Chapter. Pewter teapot, American, c.1810, Mrs. C. L. Coleman, Philip Schuyler Chapter. Silver spoon, by William Holmes, Boston, 1717-1782; silver spoon by George Kippen, Bridgeport and Middletown, Connecticut, 1815; silver spoon, by James Munroe, Barnstable, Mass., 1784-1879; silver spoon, by Benjamin Brenton, Newport, R.I., 1717; silver spoon, by Joseph Smith, Boston, 1765; 2 silver spoons, by William Moulton, Newburyport, Mass., 1796, Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, White Plains Chapter. Bowl, English pottery, c.1820, Mrs. John Sherman, Jonas Bronck Chapter. Child's geography, 1816, Miss Laura F. Boyer, Jonas Bronck Chapter. Cream and sugar, English Staffordshire, c.1810, Mrs. Clayton F. Mugridge, Ketewamoke Chapter.

North Carolina—\$1; Art \$1.

North Dakota—\$17.

Ohio—\$146. Six silver teaspoons, American, 19th century, Mrs. Harold E. Collins, Cuyahoga Portage Chapter. *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, England, 1804, Mrs. M. P. Freed, Mary Redmond Chapter. *Flower Fables*, by Louisa May Alcott, New York, 1855 (for Missouri State Room), Mrs. Samuel Linn Fuller, Ann Simpson Davis Chapter.

Oklahoma—\$14.

Oregon—\$3.

Pennsylvania—\$252.

Rhode Island—\$46; Art \$3. Rhode Island Independence Chapter, \$100.

South Carolina—\$106.

Tennessee—\$55.65.

Texas—\$164.75; Art \$22.54.

Vermont—\$10.

Virginia—\$120; Art \$3. Tailor's shears, American, 18th century, Jean Barclay Garvin Knight (Mrs. B. P., Jr.), Rainbow Ridge Chapter.

Washington—\$47.

West Virginia—\$1.

Wisconsin—\$26.50; Art \$1.

Wyoming—\$16.

Nonmembers—Two small paintings by Henry Inman, 1801-46, Col. Theodore Barnes, Florida. Gold and diamond brooch owned by Caroline Scott Harrison, Miss Margaret Weaver, District of Columbia. Butter tub, Chinese Export porcelain, c.1780, Mrs. William A. Sutherland, District of Columbia. Side chair, New England, c.1700; book slate, American, c.1830; crock, Massachusetts, c.1830; churn, Massachusetts, c.1830; trivet, New England, c.1770; mortar, New England, c.1770; pair of glass decanters, American, possibly Maryland, c.1790; glass whale oil lamp, American, c.1820; pressed glass spoon holder, American, c.1840; pressed glass sugar bowl, American, c.1840; five pressed-glass cup plates, American, c.1840; mug, English Staffordshire, c.1830; earthenware mold, American, c.1800; soft paste plate, English, c.1800; plate, English, c.1890, reproduction of Martha Washington service item, Mrs. Henry Matthews Parker, District of Columbia.

#### MUSEUM PURCHASES

Pocket, crewel embroidery, American, 18th century. Clock lamp, American, c.1740. Two bottles, European, 18th century, from Yorktown excavations.

VERNA HAMILTON COOK,

Curator General.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, read her report:

Since early in January we have been working to get the narrative reports from each State Regent concerning the work of the Society in her State for the Smithsonian Institution publication. Reports have been received from 43 States. Of these two will have to be returned for rewriting. We are very delighted that State Regents are following instructions so well.

This is the first year that we have asked the Chairmen of our 25 National Committees to send condensed reports. We have received only 14 of these. None of these 14 will have to be returned for rewriting.

The information on the reports of newly located graves of Revolutionary soldiers is reaching us in a more complete form than in the past and for this we are most grateful.

This year the office has tried to return incomplete records immediately for the additional information, that use might be made of all of the names. Our State Historians have been most helpful in returning these with the needed information or noting that it was unobtainable.

MABEL S. MADDOX,

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, presented an informal report.

The Chairman of the DAR Magazine Committee, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeck, read her report:

Since I have only two minutes at Congress to report the accomplishments of the work of this committee, I thought probably the members of the Board would appreciate a more intimate account, such as will appear in the Proceedings.

It has been a year with ups and downs, but it has been a good year. Our cash balance on February 28, with all bills paid, was \$42,254, or \$20,000 more than this time last year.

I told you in January that I was concerned with the sharp drop in Magazine subscriptions, which we believed due to the increase in dues, and I said that I hoped by some

miracle we could equal last year's figures. Well—we did just that. Our total on February 28 was 37,261, just 464 short of last year. I don't know how my State Chairmen did it—but they did.

I do not send out a formal questionnaire. I do ask, however, for frank opinions from my State Chairmen—and I ask them not to spare my feelings because I want to know what the membership thinks and feels and I usually get some frank comments which are helpful indeed and I am going to share some of them with you. I shall mention States but not the names of Chairmen; this is the résumé of their chapter chairmen's reports.

But before I do that, I'd like to say this: In reviewing the comments of 40 State Chairmen, they all say there is no substitute for personal contact with chapters and with members. Unless the chapter chairman is interested, we get no results. And do you know—frequently the chapter chairman doesn't subscribe! Wherever a chairman reads the magazine, believes in its purpose, she sells it. All of our success rests upon her. Your State Chairmen can scold; I can plead; but it is the chapter chairman who brings in the sheaves.

I spent a great deal of time this year on analyzing our subscriptions, and I found to my dismay that our 10 largest States, those having membership over 5500, are lagging. Only California and Florida have surged ahead, each having 27 percent of their membership as subscribers. Four others are slightly above the 20 percent average, and four are below—one as low as 15 percent.

The smaller States seem to do much better, and it amazes me because it would seem to be much harder to contact people in States like North Dakota and South Dakota because the distance is so great.

Maybe the State Chairman's job is too big to do adequately in States like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois. Maybe she needs help. Perhaps she should have district vice chairmen or area co-chairmen so that the State can be covered more adequately. This is something for the State Regents to think about because if the States with membership over 5500 could increase their ratio to, say, 25 percent, it would give the subscriptions a tremendous boost.

Montana says it had success by one-minute talks at chapter meetings, giving a résumé of the contents, and passing the Magazine around for observation.

Nevada says its large chapter gives a Magazine subscription instead of flowers to each member having a new baby or a grandbaby. I don't know how they manage when the person is already a subscriber. Maybe they extend the subscription!

New Mexico and Alabama—both seem to feel that their membership believes 20 percent is enough and each says perhaps the other 80 percent ought to be forced a little. Many chapters fail to push subscriptions after the 20 percent goal has been reached, and in soliciting subscriptions they are told "we have met our quota!" This has been repeated in correspondence many times, and I wonder if the Honor Roll quota should not be increased to, say, 22 percent.

California reports that one chapter includes the Magazine for one year to all new members in their first year's dues on the theory that once a subscriber always a subscriber.

Minnesota likewise reports that some chapters give each new member a one-year subscription, which gets them started.

Missouri reports that 50 chapters use the Magazine for program planning.

Oklahoma—one of our prize winners—reports general approval of the Magazine. The increase in dues made it harder to sell this year, but by another year they believe this feeling will be overcome. Using the telephone for direct results is best because most members don't want to let their chapters down.

Connecticut reports "I do not know how to inspire our chairmen to greater effort, but I do know that it is possible to increase subscriptions if the chairman will sell the magazine to the chapter members. One chapter, to whom the 20 percent Honor Roll seemed impossible for years, went from 9 to 29 subscriptions this year. Also this State has one chapter in which no one takes the Magazine, and the State Chairman is going to donate personally a subscription or so to create interest if possible.

Maryland—our biggest prize winner—wants more vital pictures. Small tea parties of local chapters are not interesting or vital to the entire membership. Larger pictures of more important DAR happenings are suggested.

Virginia reports no interest in "With the Chapters." The news is too old when published. Others suggest cut it out entirely and give an article on the national economy.

Here you have two States coming out with the bald fact that "With the Chapters" should be discontinued. This poses a problem for your Magazine Council. How many subscriptions do we get so the members of that chapter can see themselves in print? These are some of the acute problems one must solve, remembering always that it is what the members wish that counts.

Oregon had some wonderful comments. They would like more information on the DAR itself by National Chairmen of committees. I would like to see this, too, but try to get an article out of most Chairmen! Another proposed that the chapter regent always have a copy of the Magazine on her desk and let the members look at it after the meeting. Another comment from this State was "I am a first year subscriber. It was only after I started reading some old copies while in the hospital that I really became interested one single bit. Then I went to the library and started borrowing back issues until I had read them all. Then I wanted the Magazine in my home so I could refer to them, especially information that was pertinent to actually running a successful chapter meeting."

Texas. One chapter chairman in a large chapter made 416 telephone calls, wrote 48 letters, had 10 minutes every meeting for 3 months, painted posters and used them at meetings, studied the best points of the Magazine and tried to make it interesting—and do you know what? She ended up with four subscriptions less than when she started. What's the matter with our members?

I also have a quote from a State which shall be nameless, and it is something which concerns me also. This is what she says: "For some time I have been considering a problem which I should like to pass on to you. As you know the Magazine has had problems getting a large number of subscribers; it has also had financial problems. Now, the National Defense Committee is publishing the National Defender and urging subscriptions to that paper, even though the DAR Magazine devotes some five pages each month to National Defense. This seems to me to be a duplication of effort and expense and at the same time a further hindrance to the success of the DAR Magazine."

This gives you some idea of the magnitude and the sincerity of these women who are trying so hard to do a job for the DAR. There are not enough of them in the right places.

GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK,  
Chairman.

The Chairman of the DAR Magazine Advertising Committee, Mrs. George J. Walz, read her report:

The fulfillment of this year's slogan "Let's Shine Like the Sun in '61," is truly a dream come true, because our Magazine Advertising sun is not only shining, its rays are blazing from East to West and North to South.

Your National Chairman and seven Divisional National Vice Chairmen are delighted to express their deep and sincere thanks to the State Regents, chapter regents, State



Chairmen, and chapter chairmen, whose report we are privileged to present.

Our golden advertising rays total \$64,983.66 sent to the Treasurer General's office from March 1, 1960, to March 1, 1961, compared to a total of \$53,694.19 sent last year, a gain of \$11,289.47; 1982 chapters in 49 States and the District of Columbia combined their efforts to achieve such a splendid result. Again this year only one State kept us from having 100 percent participation in the advertising project. Chapters in Alabama, Arizona, California, Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming responded 100 percent.

Tabulations for Honor Roll credit by States, February 1, 1960, to February 1, 1961, exclusive of money sent for cuts and mats, total \$63,913.10 compared to \$52,886.34 for 1959-60, a gain of \$11,026.76.

From March 1960 through February 1961, 34 States sponsored portions of specific issues compared to 22 last year. Thus far, 22 States have requested space for the coming year, but we do need many additional sponsors. Please respond now.

The sun is brightest on these prize winners, to whom our congratulations are expressed:

*State Prizes—First \$10, Second \$5*

*Less than 1,000 Members:* First—Arizona, \$410; Second—Wyoming, \$300.

*1,000 to 3,000 Members:* First—Oklahoma, \$1,237; Second—Louisiana, \$912.50.

*3,000 to 5,000 Members:* First—District of Columbia, \$5,655; Second—Tennessee, \$3,172.50.

*5,000 to 7,000 Members:* First—Florida, \$2,577.50; Second—Massachusetts, \$1,695.

*Over 7,000 Members:* First—Pennsylvania, \$5,670; Second—Illinois, \$3,797.50.

*Chapter Prizes—First \$15, Second \$10, Third \$5*

First—La Puerta de Oro Chapter, California, \$745.

Second—Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio, \$610.

Third—Continental Dames Chapter, District of Columbia, \$562.

The \$5 prize to the State with the greatest number of chapters having 100 percent participation goes to California, 139 chapters, 100 percent.

Winners of the Historical Advertising Prizes will be chosen by the Committee at a meeting, April 17.

Do read our complete Committee report in the Congress Proceedings.

The Magazine Advertising Committee is entering the third and final year of this Administration. This is the COUNT-DOWN, one—two—THREE. Do we have a slogan for the coming year? Yes, indeed—

WE'RE COUNTING ON YOU IN '62

JUSTINA B. WALZ,

Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Sullivan, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee and moved their adoption:

*The adoption of the attached estimated budget for the fiscal year 1961-1962. Seconded by Mrs. Cuff. Adopted.*

**ESTIMATED RECEIPTS**

Balance, February 28, 1961	\$115,302.99
1961 Dues	562,000.00
Fees and dues of admitted members	80,000.00
Supplemental fees	8,000.00

**TOTAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS** \$765,302.99

*To recommend to Continental Congress that \$10,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Rinsland. Adopted.*

*To recommend to Continental Congress that \$30,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Parry. Adopted.*

*To recommend to Continental Congress that \$6,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Public Relations Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Wilson. Adopted.*

*To recommend to Continental Congress that \$3,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the DAR Good*

**ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS**

Salaries	\$340,000.00
Appropriations for Committees:	
DAR Manual	\$10,000.00
National Defense	30,000.00
Press Relations	6,000.00
Good Citizens	3,000.00
Junior American Citizens	2,000.00
Committee Maintenance	2,500.00
DAR School	4,000.00
Pension and Retirement	23,000.00
Lineage Research	10,000.00
Office Operations	217,927.49
Transfer to Investment Trust	46,351.50
Building Utilities and Supplies	25,000.00
Legal and Auditing	6,000.00
Printing of Re-Sale Material	7,000.00
Postage	12,000.00
Federal Insurance Contribution Act	12,524.00
Insurance	8,000.00

**TOTAL ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS** \$765,302.99

*Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Riggs. Adopted.*

*To recommend to Continental Congress that \$2,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Junior American Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Douglas. Adopted.*

*To recommend to Continental Congress that \$2,500 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Committee Maintenance Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Biel. Adopted.*

*To recommend to Continental Congress that \$10,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Lineage Research Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Irwin. Adopted.*

*To rescind the project of a Classified Bibliography of Genealogy and History under direction of the Genealogical*

Records Committee passed on October 15, 1958. Seconded by Mrs. Morford. Adopted.

That a fund be set up for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, to be called the Grace D. Sullivan Endowment Fund. Seconded by Mrs. McCrary. Adopted.

That a fund be set up for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and Tamassee DAR School, to be called the Gladys R. Blood Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Flood. Adopted.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 11:50 a.m. and was again called to order at 2:00 p.m. by the President General.

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Chairman of the DAR School Committee, read her report:

From March 1, 1960, through March 31, 1961, a total of \$176,080.47 has been sent through the office of the Treasurer General for Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

Tamassee			
Alabama	\$ 3.00	Missouri	\$ 1,256.75
Alaska	10.00	Montana	51.00
Arizona	50.00	Nebraska	373.85
Arkansas	125.00	Nevada	22.25
California	1,700.72	New Hampshire	97.50
Canal Zone	100.00	New Jersey	2,780.05
Colorado	378.25	New Mexico	50.00
Connecticut	1,097.26	New York	11,424.10
Cuba	157.00	North Carolina	63.00
Delaware	146.00	North Dakota	13.00
District of Columbia	3,930.05	Ohio	2,538.30
Florida	2,395.25	Oklahoma	276.50
France	25.00	Oregon	160.50
Georgia	13,389.93	Pennsylvania	5,825.08
Hawaii	10.00	Rhode Island	57.50
Idaho	76.90	South Carolina	15,810.50
Illinois	3,231.75	South Dakota	36.00
Indiana	3,075.01	Tennessee	320.86
Iowa	478.00	Texas	1,798.78
Kansas	1,438.03	Utah	15.00
Kentucky	164.00	Vermont	53.00
Louisiana	357.95	Virginia	230.35
Maine	92.75	Washington	395.80
Maryland	193.50	West Virginia	243.50
Massachusetts	278.00	Wisconsin	278.00
Mexico	10.00	Wyoming	87.00
Michigan	9,646.26	Miscellaneous	166.90
Minnesota	619.70		
Mississippi	267.00	Total	\$87,871.38

Kate Duncan Smith			
Alabama	\$ 2,036.50	Montana	\$ 60.50
Alaska	15.00	Nebraska	201.75
Arizona	45.00	Nevada	46.25
Arkansas	122.25	New Hampshire	78.50
California	957.25	New Jersey	1,979.00
Colorado	328.91	New Mexico	42.50
Connecticut	1,165.75	New York	9,634.70
Delaware	64.00	North Carolina	16.00
District of Columbia	644.75	North Dakota	5.00
Florida	1,440.25	Ohio	1,183.87
Georgia	710.38	Oklahoma	236.00
Hawaii	10.00	Oregon	64.50
Idaho	68.90	Pennsylvania	953.50
Illinois	1,805.60	Rhode Island	51.00
Indiana	4,117.30	South Dakota	45.00
Iowa	437.00	Tennessee	440.00
Kansas	681.88	Texas	3,065.76
Kentucky	187.00	Utah	15.00
Louisiana	143.50	Vermont	12.50
Maine	91.75	Virginia	245.35
Maryland	174.50	Washington	344.80
Massachusetts	319.00	West Virginia	100.00
Michigan	1,408.09	Wisconsin	223.00
Minnesota	428.75	Wyoming	95.00
Mississippi	517.50	Mexico	10.00
Missouri	839.55		
		Total	\$37,909.84

Total contributions as of March 31, 1961, for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium are \$79,494.44.

The contract for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium was let for \$127,000, and construction was begun late in the fall. The building will be completed and ready for dedication in October. We urge all of you to pledge to this project from the floor on Wednesday morning. If your State has made a pledge, will you try to increase it? Please urge individuals to make a pledge. No amount is too small.

Will you also urge the delegates from your State to attend the Benefit Tea which is to be held on Wednesday at the D.C. DAR Chapter House between 3 and 6? The tea is honoring Mrs. White, and proceeds will go to the Auditorium-Gymnasium Fund. We ask your cooperation to help us make this project a success.

At present I am corresponding with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools regarding accreditation of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee. Details are well underway to begin a program of self-evaluation, soon, at K.D.S. Mr. Hamner, Principal, and Mrs. Jacobs, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, are most enthusiastic and cooperative. They are quite anxious to have this survey, as they realize it is the only way to correct their shortcomings and eventually bring great improvement to the school. I would like to quote Mrs. J. C. Blair, Chairman of the Alabama State Committee of the Commission on Secondary Schools: "I have visited the school (K.D.S.) on several occasions and consider it one of our better schools in the State of Alabama."

This in no way means that Tamassee has not cooperated or that they are not interested. Details have not been worked out with the South Carolina Committee, and it may be possible that a personal visit may be necessary before this plan can be introduced. Mr. J. McT. Daniel, Chairman of the South Carolina Committee, says "I have known of the school for many years and have felt it is doing a unique job and a highly commendable one. I have known Dr. Cain, the Superintendent, over the years and know that he has had the interest of the children of that section at heart and has attempted to have the school give them the kind of education they need." He further states, "I give you my personal opinion and I believe that it will be substantiated in general that the school is worthy of the effort and support your organization is giving it." I am greatly indebted to my Chairman from Maryland, Mrs. Thomas P. McCleary, who has given me valuable information and assistance with this survey.

VERA L. GREENLEASE,  
Chairman

The Registrar General, Mrs. Hayward, read her supplemental report.

Number of applications verified, 36.

Total number of verified papers reported today: Originals, 1,426, Supplementals, 238, Total, 1,664.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,  
Registrar General

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 36 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,426 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Hoke. Adopted.

Mrs. Baker, the Organizing Secretary General, read her supplemental report.

Through her State Regent the following member at large is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent:

Mrs. Esther Muriel Hurst Haines, Opa-locka, Fla.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,  
Organizing Secretary General



Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of one organizing regent. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

Miss Burns moved that three former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Sullivan,

read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 2:40 p.m.

ADELE WOODHOUSE SULLIVAN,  
Recording Secretary General Pro Tem.

## MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT *Regular Meeting*

April 22, 1961

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. White, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Stotts, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Zweck, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. McCrary, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Shramek. *State Regents:* Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Fritsche, Miss Peter, Mrs. Flood, Mrs. Chesney, Mrs. Tippet, Miss Downing, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. McCleery, Miss Bird, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Watson Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wiedlea, Mrs. Dunnavan, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Cash, Mrs. Jacobson, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Lambird, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Neal, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Cordon, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Rinsland, Mrs. Rhoads, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Brooking, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hull, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Campbell. *State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Tuskind, North Dakota; Mrs. Turpin, Virginia.

Miss Burns moved that seven former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Austin Carl Hayward, read her report:

I have the honor to report 109 applications presented to the Board.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,  
Registrar General

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 109 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, read her report:

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 15th to April 22nd:

Through their respective State Regents the following two members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Marita Saunders Ronco, Ukiah, Calif.; Mrs. Lillie V. D. Cooke, Summersville, W.Va.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation: Mrs. Roberta May Herr, Sterlington, La.

Authorization of the following two chapters has expired by time limitation: Newport and The Dalles, Ore.

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Aroostook, Presque Isle, Maine; Knickerbocker, New York, N.Y.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Norvell Robertson, Hattiesburg, Miss.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,  
Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Baker moved confirmation of two organizing regents; disbandment of two chapters; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

The minutes of the Friday meetings of Continental Congress were read and approved as corrected.

Mrs. Seimes moved to authorize payment of the bill submitted for the services of the Fire Department personnel during the 70th Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved to authorize a contribution of \$200 to the Boys Club of the District of Columbia Police for services during the 70th Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Cook. Adopted.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Harris, Chairman of Membership, and Miss Lynn Brussock, Chairman of Junior Membership, were given an opportunity to speak to the members of the Board, and particularly the State Regents, on membership and Junior membership problems.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 10:35 a.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,  
Recording Secretary General.

# JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

By Mary Glenn Newell,  
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

Our National Chairman, Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, was very much encouraged by the enthusiasm shown at our J.A.C. Workshop on April 17. Although our time was limited the discussion was lively; and the speaker, Mrs. Thompson, Texas J.A.C. Chairman, set the pace in her talk on how they do things in her State. Of course, we know that Texas always does things in a "big way," and for many years has been a leader in J.A.C. activities. We hope all of you who were able to be present got some inspiration from the meeting to take back to your States. Next year we will try to arrange for an earlier hour for our meeting, so we will have more time. Mrs. MacKenzie's report to the Congress on Wednesday afternoon, April 19, was splendid, and we were all filled with pride!

Did you examine our J.A.C. Publicity Scrapbook, 1960-61, on our exhibit table in the Assembly Room? It did not measure up to our hopes and expectations, but there was a decided increase in the amount of publicity sent in by individual States; 19 States participated as against 17 last year. Publicity was received from California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Virginia, which did not participate last year. However, no publicity was received from Florida, Michigan, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, which did participate last year. Why?

Awards have been made to the States that sent in the best publicity as follows:

1st, Colorado, with 313 column inches; 2nd, Louisiana, with 178; 3rd, Iowa, with 171; honorable mention, Illinois, with 132, and South Carolina, with 110.

States that sent in the next highest amount of publicity were North Carolina, 83 inches; New York, 75; Nebraska, 70; Texas, 69; Virginia, 65; and Missouri, 54. States that sent in less than 50 inches were Ohio, California, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and South Dakota. States that sent in copies of their J.A.C. Chairman's letter to chapter regents and J.A.C. chairmen, were: District of Columbia, Louisiana, New York (2), and Ohio. A credit of 10 points is allowed for

such letters, and we wish all States would send copies of their letters for our scrapbook. Wisconsin and Colorado sent in scripts of radio programs on J.A.C.—also credited with 10 points.

Awards to the clubs that sent in the best exhibits of their J.A.C. activities were made as follows:

1st place, George Washington J.A.C. Club, Rockford, Ill.; 2nd, clubs sponsored by Santa Fe Trail Chapter, Trinidad, Colo.; 3rd, Louisiana Purchase J.A.C. Club, New Iberia, La.

Prizes for both publicity and exhibits have been sent direct to the State J.A.C. Chairmen.

There follows a list of National J.A.C. Contest Prize Winners, arranged alphabetically by States, in the following categories: Poems, Songs, Plays, Programs, Posters, and Club Projects. Only 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and special prizes are listed. We do not have space for honorable mentions. The essay prize winners were

## Our Legacy

By Marjorie Niles Kime

The Pilgrims sought not casks of gold

They sought not worldly goods  
They asked their God to help them build

A chapel in the woods.

They left Old Europe's chains behind  
The tyranny of Kings  
They sought a land of Freedom here  
Beneath God's mighty wings.

Do we not hear the warning sung  
By guardian Pilgrim choir?  
"Let not this legacy be burned  
In brutish foreign fire."

The Bear has traveled miles and years  
To lay waste and devour  
Come, Sons and Daughters of this Land  
Defend her now, this hour.  
From My Purple Patches (1960).

published in the May issue of the DAR Magazine.

Alabama—Plays, 2nd prize, Div. 3; Poem, special, Div. 3.

Arkansas—Poems, 3rd, Div. 3; special, Div. 3; Posters, 2nd, Div. 5.

Colorado—Songs, 1st, Div. 3; Radio Program, special, Div. 3.

Connecticut—Play, 3rd, Div. 3.

District of Columbia—Posters, 3rd, Div. 3.

Florida—Poems, 1st, Div. 1; 2nd, Div. 2; Songs, 3rd, Div. 2; Posters, 2nd, Div. 2; 1st, Div. 3; Club Projects, 2nd, Div. 2.

Illinois—Poems, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Div. 5; Club Project, 1st (special), Div. 5.

Missouri—Posters, 1st and 3rd, Div. 1; Club Projects, 1st, Div. 1.

Nebraska—Poems, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Div. 2; 3rd, Div. 3; Songs, 1st and 3rd, Div. 3; Plays, 3rd, Div. 2; 3rd, Div. 3; 3rd, Div. 4; Posters, 3rd, Div. 2; 2nd, Div. 3; 2nd and 3rd, Div. 4.

Nevada—Posters, 3rd, Div. 3; 1st, Div. 4.

New Jersey—Programs, 3rd, Div. 3; Posters, special, Div. 1; Club Projects, 3rd, Div. 2; 3rd, Div. 3.

New York—Poems, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Div. 3; special, Div. 4; Plays, 2nd, Div. 2; 2nd and 3rd, Div. 3; Programs, 1st and 2nd, Div. 3; Posters, 3rd, Div. 1; 2nd, Div. 3; Club Projects, two 1st, Div. 2 (tie); 3rd, Div. 3; 1st, special, Div. 4.

North Carolina—Poems, 2nd and 3rd, Div. 3; 1st, Div. 4; Plays, 1st and 2nd, Div. 4.

Ohio—Plays, 1st, Div. 2; Club Projects, 1st, Div. 2.

Oklahoma—Poems, special, Div. 3; 1st, Div. 4; Club Projects, 2nd, Div. 4.

Pennsylvania—Songs, 3rd, Div. 3; Plays, two 1st, Div. 3 (tie); Posters, 1st, Div. 1; 2nd, Div. 4.

South Carolina—Poems, 1st, Div. 3; 3rd, Div. 4; Songs, 2nd, Div. 3; Posters, 1st, Div. 3.

South Dakota—Posters, 3rd, Div. 4.

Texas—Poems, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Div. 1; 1st, Div. 2; 3rd, Div. 3; Songs, special, Div. 2; and special, Div. 3; Posters, two 2nd, Div. 1 (tie); 1st, Div. 2; Club Projects, 1st, Div. 3; 3rd, Div. 4.

Virginia—Poster, 1st, Div. 5.

Washington—Poems, 2nd, Div. 4.

The following poem, entitled *Our Charters of Freedom*, was written by Kay McLaurin, 6th Grade, Dillon, S.C., sponsored by Rebecca Pickens Chapter, and was awarded 1st Prize (tie), Div. 3, in the National J.A.C. Contest:

Our Charters of Freedom  
Have laid the foundation  
They were made by our forefathers  
To build a great nation.

These great documents  
Have stood through the years  
To give us our liberty  
And freedom from fears.

We love all our charters  
Which helped give us peace  
May we keep them before us  
And pray wars will cease.



# Keeping Up With the Juniors

By Lynn Brussock,  
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Flurries of activity marked Junior participation in D.A.R. work in every part of the Nation during the past year. Reports of the activities of these Daughters between 18 and 35 describe their wide range of interests in our Society's programs, as well as their invaluable service to chapter, State, and National Society in a variety of capacities.

Demonstrating and developing their qualities of leadership, 80 Juniors serve as chapter regents, 504 hold other chapter offices, and 678 are chapter committee chairmen. Three Juniors have been elected State Officers, 29 are State Chairmen, and 4 are reported as National Vice Chairmen of committees other than the Junior Membership Committee.

The busy Juniors' report of their only national fund-raising project, the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, resulted in total contributions of \$6,752.39, which came from 45 States and the District of Columbia. Florida's gift of \$721.04 was the largest dollar amount and Iowa's led the Nation on a per capita basis.

Projects of other national committees also appeal to the energetic Juniors. Again they report increased interest in the National Defense and D.A.R. School Committees. Their concern for the future of the United States finds expression in these phases of D.A.R. work, as they accept the responsibility to future generations of Americans to safeguard our country's priceless heritage. These younger members are likewise taking a greater part in the work of other committees, including American Indians, Program, and C.A.R.

In many States the Juniors enthusiastically support their own special projects. Scholarships are awarded to deserving students by Juniors in Connecticut (Mrs. W. L. Highmore, Chairman) and Minnesota (Mrs. E. M. McGee, Chairman) and medical scholarships for Crossnore are given by North Carolina's Juniors (Mrs. C. A. Herrin, Jr., Chairman). Pennsylvania Juniors, under the leadership of Mrs. E. R. Taylor, Jr., raised the funds necessary for repairs of the

roof of the Pennsylvania Health House and now are working hard to fulfill their pledge to renovate the Boys' Ward of the Health House. New York Juniors continue to provide the funds to build a playground for the New York Cottage at Tamassee. Illinois Juniors (Mrs. Wm. Potter, Chairman) collected food, toys, and clothing for the Chicago Indian Center, the total weighing 1,680 pounds and valued at \$880.70. West Virginia's Juniors continued their project of purchasing seats for the State Society's amphitheatre at Cedar Lakes Camp. In Texas the Juniors (under Mrs. W. D. Agerton, Chairman), sold corsages at State Conference to earn a gift for the Doris Pike White Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith, which they gave in honor of the President General. Alabama Juniors (Mrs. J. P. Anderson, Chairman) presented the Junior Membership Bazaar doll, Miss Junior Member II, to the National Committee to earn contributions to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund at Continental Congress.

State Conferences and District Meetings find Juniors hard at work, too. Eighteen State committees sponsored bazaars during their State Conferences, at which they offered for sale handmade articles, candy, toys, corsages, and the stationery widely sold by this committee. Fourteen committees held other functions as part of their conference activities. During Fall Workshops in Wisconsin, the committee, under Mrs. J. S. McCray, Chairman, has a complete bazaar, while at District Meetings in Texas, Illinois, and New York the Juniors sell stationery.

In their many phases of D.A.R. work the Juniors' energies and ambitions provide the spark to make their efforts successful. As they build their records of service, keeping up with the Juniors is an inspiration for every Daughter, for as the Juniors grow today's National Society becomes greater through their work and the tomorrow for a D.A.R. with active, informed membership is assured.

## My Great-Grandfather Wrote America

(Continued from page 462)

grims pride," a "Land of the noble free," there will always be an *America*.

## The Daughters of the American Revolution

(Written at the request of Mrs. Edward Roby, of Chicago, on the gift of an autographed copy of the hymn, *America*, to Miss Eugenia Washington, a grand-niece of General Washington, in connection with the First Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the City of Washington, June 1892.)

By Samuel Francis Smith,  
author of *America*

They gathered from the south and north,  
The mountains and the sea,  
In memory of the men who died,  
Martyrs of liberty;  
Men pledged to plant, in this fair land,  
A nation of the free;

Who gave their wealth, who gave their blood,  
And gave them not in vain;  
And history spreads its halo round  
Where rest the patriot slain.  
Where Freedom's glorious spirit throbbed,  
That spirit throbs again.

The harvest sown in blood and tears  
A grateful nation reaps;  
A hallowed jubilee of love  
The land they rescued keeps,  
And o'er the green fields where they died  
Its fragrant tribute heaps.

From east to west, from south to north,  
From tossing sea to sea,  
They breathe, in tones that love inspires,  
"Sweet land of liberty,"  
Singing in joyful harmony,  
"My country, 'tis of thee."

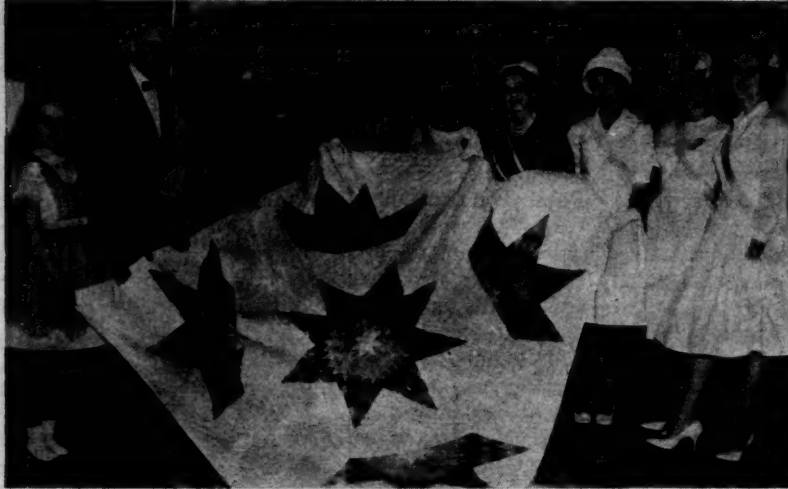
The daughters of the good and brave  
Shall keep their memory well;  
And age to youth, and sire to son,  
The grand old tale shall tell;  
And woman's tears shall consecrate  
The rich fields where they fell.

I see them where above them bends  
The one o'er-arching sky;  
I hear the tune from Northern throats,  
I hear the South reply:  
One heart, one home, one pulse, one land;  
And one, we live or die.

Sisters, accept this grateful pledge;  
Our hope, our hearts are one:  
Or south, or north, naught shall divide—  
We live beneath one sun.  
Peace breathes, in ecstasy of love;  
The goal we seek is won.

Davenport, Iowa, March 4, 1893

## A Star Quilt for the President General



The traditional star quilt pictured was presented to Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, during the 70th Continental Congress by a group representing St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, Springfield, S. D. It was made by Mrs. Elmo Eddy, full-blood Sioux from Greenwood, S. D., whose daughter attended St. Mary's and afterward became a teacher; her granddaughter is now a senior at St. Mary's. A similar quilt was presented to the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church last year.

Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary's, is standing at the far left in the photograph, next to his little daughter Joy. The four St. Mary's students are Maxine Rosales,

Apache, from Casper, Wyo.; Isabelle Ripley, Arickara and Blackfoot, from Emmet, N. D.; Wanda Carter, Cheyenne Sioux, from Eagle Butte, S. D.; and Wilma Two Lance, Oglala Sioux, from Batesland, S. D. Mrs. White is accompanied by her Personal Pages, who are (l. to r.) Mrs. Louis Campbell, Mrs. Mary Lee Irons, Mrs. Peggy Parker Bonner, and Miss Frances Foster Gammill.

St. Mary's is one of the two Indian schools sponsored by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The four students in the picture presented a program of music on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 19.

## A Chapter Regent Goes to Congress

By Virginia B. Johnson,  
*National Chairman, Program Committee*

Each year chapter regents from Maine to California arrive in Washington for Continental Congress. For some this is their first Congress; for a few it is their first trip to Washington. If each member could attend Congress the inspiration of the experience would lead to unprecedented achievements by our Society at all levels.

Although it is virtually impossible to capture on film and in script all the great pageantry and the profound inspiration of Continental Congress, it is possible for all your chapter members to attend a Continental Congress with Mrs. H. Courtney Jones, regent of James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg, W. Va.<sup>1</sup>



Mrs. H. Courtney Jones, pictured with Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, before Opening Night.

You will stand in the fast-moving registration line with Mrs. Jones and present the all-important credentials. You will attend the Junior Membership Dinner with this charming junior-age chapter regent. You will have a front-row seat at the Memorial Service, and you will watch the magnificent pageantry of Opening Night.

Shopping at the Junior Bazaar or the flower concession will consume some of your Congress week time, but you also will chat with representatives of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee. You will attend the early morning committee sessions and stop awhile for research in the Library.

Of course, the climax of your Congress Week will be the gala banquet on Friday night. Wouldn't you like to go to Continental Congress with Mrs. Jones? It is a memorable experience.

<sup>1</sup> Color-slide program, *A Chapter Regent Goes to Congress*, available from the Program Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Rental fee of \$1.50 must accompany reservation, with check payable to the Treasurer General, N.S. D.A.R.



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Editor Empire State News, 1947-1950  
State Recording Secretary, 1950-1953  
National Vice-Chairman Valley Forge Bell Tower Committee 1950-1953  
National Chairman Press Relations, 1953-1956  
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Candidate for the office of Corresponding Secretary General with Mrs.  
Robert V. H. Duncan, Candidate for the office of President General



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**Washington Heights Chapter, NSDAR**  
New York, New York

**Constitutional Money**

*(Continued from page 468)*

result, it seems to me, is that too many banks have become little more than Government bond-holders and bond-brokers. These banks are not using the privileges they have been given to help their local communities, which is the purpose for which the privileges were given.

Fifth, there is now taking place a tremendous wave of bank mergers and consolidations, and a tendency for banking to become monopolized. This is a dangerous trend. If the

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Washington Heights Chapter, Manhattan  
Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn

banking system becomes monopolized, this will surely lead to socialism or fascism.

Sixth, the Federal Reserve Bank stock should be retired. The Federal Reserve is, I believe, the only Government agency in which private persons are permitted to own stock. In this case, the stock cannot be owned by just any private person; it is owned by private banks. The banks do not own the Federal Reserve System; and they have no proprietary interest in the System whatever. They are, however, paid a

*(Continued on page 518)*



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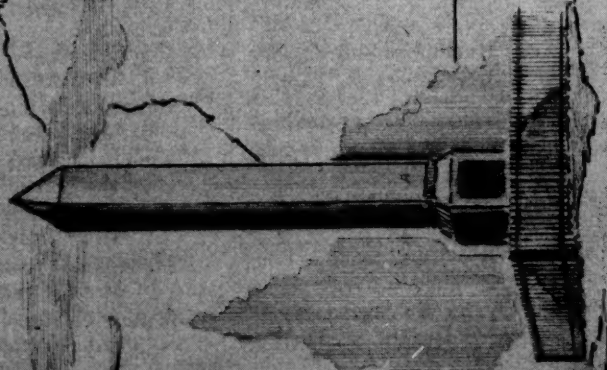
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### Constitutional Money

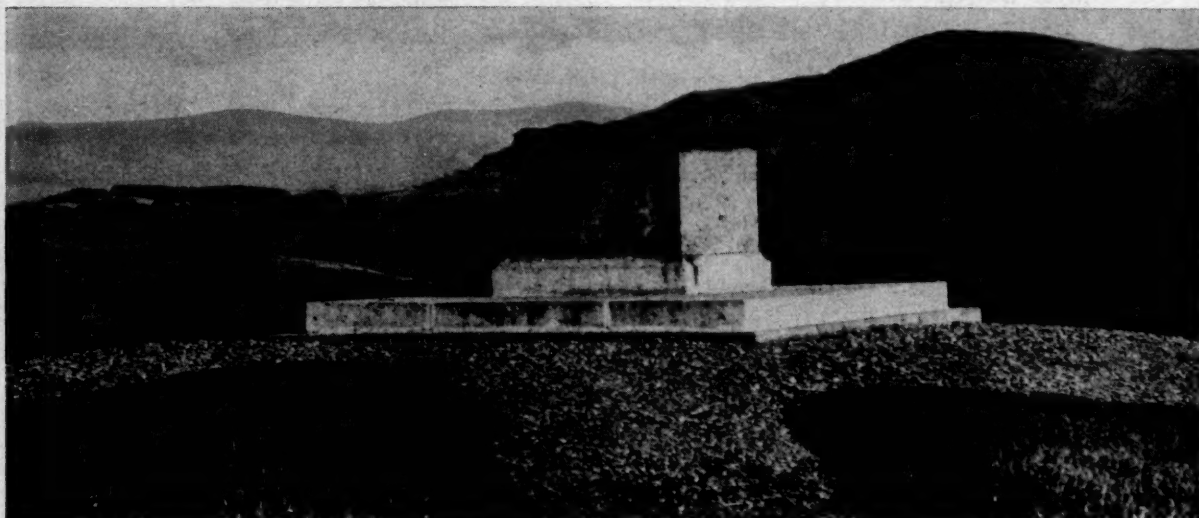
(Continued from page 514)

yearly 6 percent interest on the  
money they have invested in the  
System; and this means that the Sys-  
tem is paying out to the banks about  
\$27 million a year in funds which  
would otherwise be returned to the  
Federal Treasury. This is a com-  
pletely unnecessary expense to the  
taxpayers.

Finally, may I suggest, there  
should be more public interest in the  
money system and better understand-  
(Continued on page 526)



# HONORING HOOSAC-WALLOOMSAC CHAPTER, DAR, and a Distinguished Member, GRANDMA MOSES, in her 101st Year



View from the summit of the Bennington Battlefield at Walloomsac, Rensselaer County, New York State, showing the Bronze Relief Map depicting the Battle of Bennington, one of the key battles of the Revolutionary War. More than 5,000 people visit this site annually. It is a member of the National Park System.

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Joseph Grace, Massachusetts

### Liberty Bell, Ring Again

*(Continued from page 463)*

time that separated the Great Emancipator from the ringing of Liberty Bell in 1776? The historic cycle of years has again been completed, and we citizens of free America stand today in a crisis not dissimilar from those of 1776 and 1863. Freedom, now as then, has fierce foes from without and within. The clash of political concepts concerns us more than the cold war in Europe and Asia, because ideas, Communistic and anti-Christian, are more dangerous to us than H-bombs or Bolshevik blusterings. Most of the world opposes the democratic way of life, because the masses believe that power-drunk dictators can provide the security they desire, not knowing or not remembering that autocracies are always arrogant and brutal. Almost alone in the world America stands with its rich spiritual and political heritage, epitomized in Liberty Bell with its freedom-proclaiming Bible text. The foes of freedom desire passionately to banish both Liberty Bell

and the open Bible, because with their banishment the basis of human rights will disappear.

The issue is crystal clear: Liberty Bell and an open Bible, or the bondage of human spirit and body disguised as "security." Today, like Americans in 1776 and in 1863, we are called to determine whether this nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. In this historic year of **four score and seven years** we are again brought face to face with Liberty Bell and Abraham Lincoln's prayer. Without fear of men, and only in the fear of God, let us stand up to be counted as Christians and Americans, and plead:

"Liberty Bell, ring again! Once more sound out your pronouncement of freedom!"

**Proclaim again liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."**

And as your message peals forth again, we join in the prayer of our martyred Lincoln:

That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



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June 8-August 18, 1961

### FALL TERM, 1961,

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*Complete Information on Request*

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Dr. Warren C. Lovinger, President

## National Defense

*(Continued from page 479)*

no debt of gratitude to a bureaucratic Government. Let us see that our Government obeys us.

Some people say it is controversial to be patriotic; if that is so, then we need more controversy in America. Some say it is sentimental to express love of country; then we need more sentimentality. Some say it is old fashioned to respect the American flag and if that is true, we have a great need for more old-fashioned people in the United States.

The active enemies of freedom in our country probably number no more than 2 percent of the population. And yet, by constant, crafty effort, they have planted the idea far and wide that there is something a little funny about any outward show of patriotism.

We do not hear the National Anthem and other patriotic songs on the air very often. We rarely witness mass recitals of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag on occasions where nothing could be more appropriate.

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- *Index to Marriages and Obituaries in the New York Weekly Museum (1788-1817)*. Compiled by the American Antiquarian Society. 1 volume.  
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- *Index to Obituaries in The Boston Globe and The Boston Herald (1953-1960)*. Compiled by the Boston Public Library. 1 volume.  
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- *Biographies from Hardesty's Encyclopedia, (1882-1883) for West Virginia*. 1 volume.  
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### *The Flag of the United States of America In Songs, Poems and Pictures*

*(Continued from page 461)*

The McCleary Sanitarium and Hospital had this editorial in its official magazine:

Softly draped with folds unstirred by even so much as a summer breeze, Old Glory—the Flag of destiny—rests waiting. It symbolizes the soul of America standing in silent prayer before the perilous journey. It is the morning prayer of the American people, the prayer that arms them to solve the problems of the day with courage and cheer. Before it America stands in reverence, realizing her sacred duty to mankind and her glorious destiny.

Edward Moran's painting, *The First Salute to the Stars and Stripes*, hangs in the National Museum in Washington. John Paul Jones, commanding the *Ranger*, fired a salute of 13 guns to the French fleet in Quiberon Bay on February 14, 1778, and received in return a salute of 9 guns from Admiral La Motte Picquet, the same salute authorized by the French Government to be given to any republic. This was the first time the Stars and Stripes had been saluted on the high seas.

In May, 1917, Childe Hassam painted *Allies Day*. Fond of colorful street scenes, Hassam shows New York's Fifth Avenue draped with British, French, and United States Flags soon after America's entry into World War I.

Brumidi's *Battle of Lexington* hangs in the Senate Appropriations Committee Room in the Capitol at Washington. Some writers claim there was no flag at the Battle of Lexington, but there is a red flag with white crosses in the canton in this picture.

*The Merrimac and the Monitor in Hampton Roads* was painted by C. Riess. The Confederate ship *Merrimac* and the Union ship *Monitor*, in the first battle between ironclad ships, doomed wooden warships. On March 8, 1862, the *Merrimac*, a frigate rebuilt with sloping sides, fought the *Monitor* for hours without any serious damage to either ship.

#### **The Most Famous Flag Photograph**

Joe Rosenthal, a 33-year-old Associated Press cameraman, climbed Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima February 19, 1945, and snapped an action shot. He said to himself, "That ought to make a good picture—if I caught it." Everyone soon knew he

had caught it. *Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima* is one of the greatest Flag pictures. *Reader's Digest* called it "the picture that thrilled the nation." *Collier's* called it "the picture that will live forever." It has been reproduced more than any other photograph ever taken. It has inspired poems, paintings, statues, and pageants. Capolino made two paintings from it, which are in the Senate Armed Services Committee Room and in the House Armed Services Committee Room at the Capitol in Washington. The flag is now at the Marine Corps Museum at Quantico, Va. It was on The Freedom Train in the *Flags of Freedom* section.

On the Virginia bank of the Potomac, a 78-foot-high memorial, a re-creation of the scene in bronze, now stands, a gift of the Marine Corps to the American people. The inscription on it reads, "Uncommon valor was a common virtue."

Not all of us can honor the Flag by composing stirring songs, by writing inspiring poems, or by painting great historic pictures; but all of us can honor the Flag by being good citizens and by according it our respect and love.



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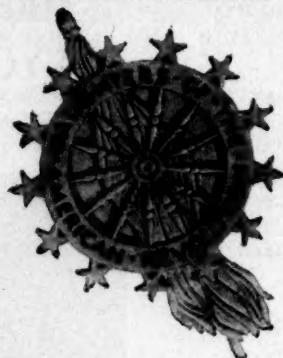
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Miss Anna Gallaher, regent of Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Newark, Del., and a teacher of social studies at the Newark Senior High School, was given a Freedoms Foundation award for "exceptional service in furthering the cause of responsible citizenship, patriotism, and a greater understanding of the American way of life." Miss Gallaher, who has taught for 42 years in Newark Senior High School, was the unanimous nominee of the school faculty as a candidate for the award.

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## FROM OUR BOOKSHELF

**Historical Statistics Of The United States:** Colonial Times to 1957. A Statistical Abstract Supplement. U. S. Bureau of the Census. 789 pp. (including index). For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office. Price, \$6.00.

A useful reference work, it includes commentary and numerous tables.

A partial list of the chapter headings will give some idea of the scope of this portly volume. Population, Vital Statistics and Health and Medical Care, Migration, Labor, Prices and Price Indexes, National Income and Wealth, Consumer Income and Expenditures, Social Statistics, Land, Water, and Climate, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Minerals, Construction and Housing, Transportation, Communications, and, last of all, Colonial Statistics.

**HEROINES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, by David James Harkness. University of Tennessee Newsletter, vol. 40, No. 1, Knoxville, Tenn., February 1961. 16 pp. Price, \$1.00.

Chapters could find much program material in these capsule accounts of Revolutionary heroines. The author comments that "When we think of patriots, we naturally recall men like George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, . . . but the distaff side of the Revolutionary War deserves recognition also." Those included are Martha Washington, Catherine (Mrs. Nathanael) Greene, Mercy Otis Warren, Mary Lindley Murray, Molly Corbin, Mary (Molly) Ludwig, Elizabeth Page (Mrs. John) Stark—Molly, and about a score of others.

The three pamphlets listed below have been issued by the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government, Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.

**THE KENTUCKY-VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS AND MR. MADISON'S REPORT OF 1799.** 82 pp. (Third in the series.)

During a "crisis of constitutional government" brought about by the Sedition Act of July 14, 1798, Supreme Court Justices (including Paterson, Chase, and Bushrod Washington) repeatedly upheld this law. Madison and Jefferson arranged for adoption of the Kentucky-Virginia Resolutions, stating that this law violated the intent of the Constitution.

**EQUALITY V. LIBERTY: THE ETERNAL CONFLICT**, by R. Carter Putnam of the Georgia Bar. This appeared in the Journal of the American Bar Association for August, 1960, and was reprinted by permission of the periodical. 27 pp. (Sixth in the series)

"Analysis of the conflict between liberty and equality, in terms of political and constitutional history."

**THE AMERICAN BEGINNINGS** (The Virginia Declaration of Rights; The Declaration of Independence, in Mr. Jefferson's Original Text; and The Articles of Confederation.) 31 pp.

Those who have wanted these important documents readily available will be delighted that the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government has published them in one pamphlet.

**THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG**, From the Revolution to the Present, Including a Guide to Its Use and Display, by Milo M. Quaife, Melvin J. Weig, and Roy E. Appleton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, N. Y., in cooperation with the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1961. 182 pp. \$4.95.

Liberal illustrated with color plates of the Stars and Stripes in its various versions, with clear descriptive text, this book should be a "must" for Flag chairmen and all students of Flag history.

In addition, material is included on "additional symbols of United States sovereignty"—the Great Seal of the United States and the Coat of Arms, Seal, and Flag of the President of the United States. Texans and Californians will note with pleasure the information supplied regarding the "Lone Star" and "Bear" flags, and a section, with colored illustrations, is included on the Confederate flags. Data are supplied on the dates of admission of States. The Flag Code is reproduced. All in all, Americans interested in the origin and history of our Flag should greet this volume with joy.

### Queries (Continued from page 491)

for Rene LaForce and Agnes Robinson (d. Jas.?), md. 1774, Va., Botetourt; Wm. LaForce and Jane Watson, b. Pa., 1774, md. 1795 Ky., Clark. Early LaForce (Le-force) data, SW Va. & Goochland, Ky., vicinity Fayette and Jeff. Counties. (c) Also of Reuben Smith, md. Judith (Hubbard?), ca 1775, vicinity Caroline Co., or SW Va. (d) Also mar. of Nicholas Wilhoit to Elizabeth Fisher, ca 1763, Va., Culpeper.—Mrs. A.H. LaForce, 210 Edgewood, Columbia, Mo.

**Barnes-Capron-Whitmore-Moses-Snavely-Booher-Barnett-Uhler-Harry-Ferris - Underwood-Shafer - Kessler - Kaercher - Jones-Kast-Kincaid-Donaldson-Randell**—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of the following persons: (a) Judediah Barnes, father of Rev. Levi Barnes, Levi mar. Susan Capron, Aug. 24, 1818. (b) Chas. Capron, b. Feb. 24, 1768; mar. Sarah Whitmore, b. July 1774. (c) Laura Moses, b. April 17, 1826, Pa., mar. Chas. Giles Barnes. (d) John Snavely, b. Germany, father of the John Snavely that mar. Lucinda Booher, mar. Susanna Guntel. (e) Jacob Booher, b. Tenn., mar. Elizabeth Barnett; dau. Lucinda, mar. John Snavely. (f) Emmanuel Uhler, mar. Nancy Harry; dau. Sarah Ann mar. Ireneus Boswell Snavely. (g) Jonathan Ferris (father also Jonathan), b. Dundee, Scotland; d. in War of 1812, mar. Mairah, dau. of Lord Underwood. (h) Peter Shafer, whose dau. mar. Adam Zerfass in Pa., 1768. (i) John

(Continued on page 527)

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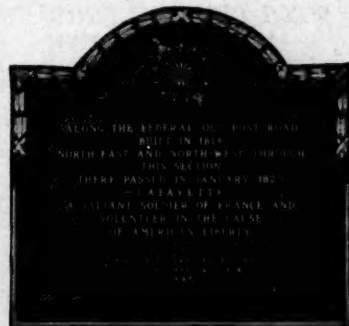
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## Public Relations

(Continued from page 469)

general interviews included Miss West of the House Committee on attending her 37th Congress. Mrs. Franklin Zeller and Mrs. F. W. Faris of Bloomington, Ind., and Mrs. Sadie Vinson Littleton of Charles Town, W. Va., a first cousin of Former Chief Justice Fred Vinson.

Committees receiving particular Press notice were the DAR Good Citizens, with presentation of a silver bowl to Sandra Elizabeth Smith of Hall High School, Little Rock, Ark., for the best essay out of 44 State award winners on the National theme, *For What Avail If Freedom Fail*; and two committees with five-column stories: The DAR School and Junior Membership, featuring its banquet speaker, Miss Gertrude Carraway, on *Preserving Intrinsic Values*, listing historical traditions, cultural values, patriotic education and religious faith, carried under the headline *History Has Now Become Big Business*, citing the importance of knowledge of history and pointing out that history has also become big business with more than 7000 historical restorations now compared with 1100 only 10 years ago.

The Press coverage this year started with the usual preparations for the Congress at headquarters, including spring cleaning, some decorations, and renovation of the Banquet Hall; the commemorative service in Arlington Cemetery, the placing of wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknowns and at Mt. Vernon for George and Martha Washington; the Memorial Service in Constitution Hall and the placing of the white-flowered cross at the Founders' Memorial; the opening session, termed an evening of pageantry, with the traditional entrance march, the unfurling of the giant United States Flag from the ceiling of Constitution Hall as the United States Marine Band played *The Stars and Stripes Forever*; Mrs. White's reading of President Kennedy's message to Congress, her keynote speech, *For Evil to Triumph Good Men Need Only Do Nothing*, sounding a note of hope that right-thinking American people have awakened to their peril, climaxing the evening with Senator Barry Goldwater's dramatic arrival on stage after the program was underway, having spent the day from before dawn

as Brigadier General, U.S. Air Force Reserve, leading his Squadron on a secret mission to the Strategic Air Command Base in Nebraska, arriving back in Washington 1 hour and 45 minutes before curtain time, and delivering a dynamic address on Cuba, calling upon the United States to make it adequately and absolutely clear that Communist governments will not be tolerated in the Western Hemisphere and that the Castro regime will be eliminated.

The stories concluded by recording much applause for novelist David Taylor of Valley Forge, speaking at the final session, as he termed the Supreme Court the law of the land; noted the indoctrination, not teaching, of American children in the Nation's public schools; and urged the Daughters to support their fine resolutions by making their feelings known to their Congressman. They also noted the declaration, at the Banquet, of election of Mrs. Katharine Matthies as Honorary Vice President General for Life, by Mrs. White.

## Constitutional Money

(Continued from page 518)

ing of what the Federal Government is doing in this field.

You know, it has long been popular for a member of Congress to say that all he knows about money is that he doesn't have enough of it.

I have no doubt that if such a tremendously influential and public-spirited organization as the Daughters of the American Revolution should think well of the idea of more public interest and understanding, the result would, indeed, be more public interest and understanding, both in and out of Congress. I have no doubt that Congress would be willing to make a thorough study of the ways in which its Constitutional powers and responsibilities are being used, and how these uses might be improved. The Federal Government spends billions investigating the ocean floors, probing outer space, and so on. But it has been more than 50 years since we have had an official public study of our money system. Private corporations and foundations occasionally find it worthwhile to spend millions of dollars for monetary commissions set up to make private studies of this subject, which leads me to think the subject must be worthy of study in public bodies.

## Queri

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**Queries (Continued from page 525)**

George Kessler, whose dau. mar. Johan George Follmer, April 1769, in Berks Co., Pa. (j) Justina Catharina Kaercher, mar. Jakob Vollmar (Follmer), Jan. 25, 1742. (k) William Henry Jones, g.f. was Chas. Jones, Wales; b. July 25, 1848, in Canada; mar. Ernestine F. Kast. (l) John David Kast, b. Dec. 28, 1824, Baden, Germany, mar. Anna Margaret Byers. (m) John Kincaid, b. Va., mar. Jane Donaldson, b. Va., March 26, 1785. (n) John Randell, b. Harrison Co., Ky., mar. Elizabeth Barnett, dau. Mary mar. John Franklin Kincaid.—Mrs. Chas. D. Jones, % Major C.D. Jones, Det. 4, 2223 rd I.S., O'Hare International Airport, Chicago 66, Ill.

**Phillips-Holbrook**—Want names of parents, dates, and places of William Luckie Phillips, b. 1810, Ga., and wife. Nancy Holbrook, mar. 1830; thought to have lived near Augusta, Ga.; may have been Craig, Indianola, Miss.

**Cox-Driskell (Dricol)**—Wanted ances., parents, sisters, bros., dates, and places of Sampson Cox, b. ca 1807, and wife. Elizabeth Driskell, b. ca 1810, mar. Jefferson Co., Tenn., March 18, 1830, ch. Edward, Mary Martha, Gains R., William Driscoll, Caroline, James Jackson, Sterling T., Sally, and Hettie. Lived Roane Co., Tenn., 1840-50-60, Sampson Cox and three minor ch., 1870 Census, McMinn Co., Tenn. Will ex. Cox and Driskell inf.—Mrs. Edelle Cox Hignett, P.O. Box 824, Big Lake, Tex.

**Martin-Bimpton (Bimson or Bayne)-Mooney**—Inf. wanted of John Martin, b. 2-27-1794. Was he mar. to Sallie Bimpton (Bimson or Bayne), when or where?

Also their children. Where b.? Also inf. of Alexander Martin, b. 3-28-1792. Whom did he mar., and name of children? Their parents were Alexander and Jane Black Martin, mar. 6-23-1788, in Augusta Co., Va.; both buried in Ripley, Ohio. Is William Adam Martin who mar. Sophia Mooney of Russellville, Ohio, 3-29-1848 a son of John?—Mrs. C.H. Martin, P.O. Box 126, Delray Beach, Fla.

**Sharp-Moseley-Lowry-Dudley**—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Richard E. Sharp, 1787-1862, of Damascus, Va., and wife. Margaret Lowry; had large family. Also of Joseph Moseley, 1725-82, of Sutton, Mass., and wife. Sibbillah Dudley, mar. 1750; 9 ch.—Fern M. Moseley, 412 Dennis Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

**Arant**—Want inf. of Peter Arant, b. abt. 1749, Pa., 1800 Census Chesterfield Co., S.C., and Phillip Arant, b. abt. 1780, S.C., listed in 1850 Census Lowndes Co., Ala., with wife. Rebecca Arant; ch. Nathaniel S., David, E.D., John, Redic, and Sarah.—Mrs. Ray L. Day, 109 West Jefferson Ave., Bastrop, La.

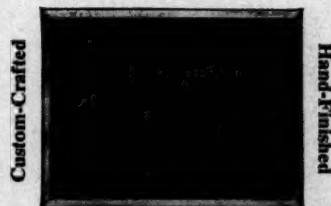
**Gardner - Whitehead**—Want parents, dates, and places of John Gardner, b. 1775, Nansemond or Southampton Co., Va., and wife. Patience Whitehead, whom he mar. in Southampton Co., Va., in 1796. Moved to Tenn.—Mrs. Tatum Moore, 1704 Jefferson St., Pecos, Tex.

**White-McCreery**—Want ances., grandparents, parents, dates, and places of Mary Francis White of Daviess Co., Ky., who mar. Decius McCreery in 1814; parents' names thought to be Henry and Rebecca L. White.—Mrs. Robt. D. Elliott, 5414 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas 29, Tex.

*Officially Approved*

**CAST BRONZE**

**Memorials • Markers  
Tablets**



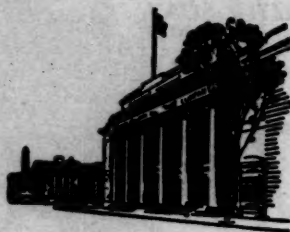
Custom-Crafted

Hand-Finished

**LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER**

**Write for new price list and catalog  
illustrating wide variety of designs.**





# AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

19 CITY-WIDE BANKING OFFICES

PREFERRED BY THOSE WHO  
DESIRE THE BEST IN BANKING  
AND TRUST SERVICES

*The National Metropolitan Bank and its successor, American Security and Trust Company, have been the depository for the DAR since 1896.*

Main Office: Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
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## DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING NEWS

Those June-perfect days are here again, perfect for making plans and then going right ahead with them to get as much advertising as possible for this year. After two such very successful years, this, we're sure, is going to be the best one yet. During Continental Congress so many came up with ideas being worked on for their coming sponsored issues of the Magazine. And by the way, no time like the present to reserve space in a specific issue if you have not already done so.

Speaking of sponsored issues, we have three sponsoring States this month.

Our June-July stand-by, the Empire State of NEW YORK, has at this writing sent in \$1,563.00 in advertising, including \$43.00 in cuts and mats. 106 of the 178 chapters, the Central New York Round Table, Regents Round Table of Greater New York, Regents Round Table of Westchester County, and District Eight participating. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff is State Regent, Mrs. Ronald A. Fullerton, State Chairman. Chapter leaders are the White Plains Chapter sending a \$150.00 page and participating in a cooperative page, Hoosac-Wal-loomsac Chapter \$150.00 and \$10 cut, Gansevoort Chapter and Otsego Chapter each \$65, with the latter participating also in a cooperative page.

**RHODE ISLAND**, Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins, State Regent, Mrs. Marion Miller, State Chairman, is responsible for \$265.00 in advertising including \$20.00 for cuts. 11 of the 23 chapters participated. Rhode Island Independence Chapter leads with a \$150.00 page and \$20.00 for cuts.

**WYOMING** promised a page in this issue and sent \$150.00 and \$10.00 for a cut. All nine chapters and the State Society cooperated. Mrs. George W. Campbell is

State Regent, and Mrs. Clarence Schliske, State Chairman.

Miscellaneous advertising amounting to \$1,592.70 brings our grand total for this month to \$3,580.70.

Now for another prize announcement. The Committee of Judges composed of Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, Mrs. Wayne G. Cory, Mrs. Lowell C. Burnelle, met in Washington the morning of April 17th and you really gave them a job to do deciding where the prizes for the best Historical Advertising should go. So many chapters, state societies, and districts sent in such excellent single pages that it was not possible to pick out one that surpassed all others, so two State prizes were given, the FIRST to INDIANA, the SECOND to PENNSYLVANIA. Our most sincere thanks to the Committee for serving, congratulations to the winners, and many thanks for each and every Historical space. They certainly added much to the interest of the Magazine.

Something new has been added this month. In the Index, beneath the heading "DAR Magazine Advertising News", appears the name of each State sponsoring a portion of this issue, and the page number where the advertising begins. This will be a feature in succeeding issues and is a quick aid in locating advertising from individual States. It stems from a suggestion made during Congress by Mrs. Ethelyn Hawkins, Regent of Iroquois Chapter, Worcester, New York. When traveling, please do take along the issues of the Magazine featuring advertising from the States you visit. Patronize our advertisers and tell them that you read their advertisements in the DAR Magazine.

The general letter from this Committee

with attached kit of materials will soon be released. PLEASE read, follow directions, and PLEASE do go out after advertising. Remember — WE'RE COUNTING ON YOU IN '62!

Justina B. (Mrs. George J.) Walz  
National Chairman.

Honoring  
Mrs. Francis Clark Rodman, Regent  
Bristol Chapter DAR Bristol, R.I.

**BLOCK ISLAND CHAPTER**  
Block Island, Rhode Island  
announces  
Block Island's Tercentary  
Celebration in 1961

Compliments of  
**NATIONAL HOTEL**  
Block Island, Rhode Island

Greetings  
**COL. CHRISTOPHER GREENE CHAPTER**  
Warwick, Rhode Island

Greetings from  
**FLINT LOCK & POWDER HORN CHAPTER**  
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Compliments of  
**GASPEE CHAPTER DAR**  
Providence, Rhode Island

Greetings  
**GOVERNOR NICHOLAS COOKE CHAPTER**  
Cranston, R. I.

Greetings from  
**PAWTUCKET CHAPTER, DAR**  
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Greetings from  
**PHEBE GREENE WARD CHAPTER**  
Westerly, Rhode Island

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Chronic & Convalescent

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